

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,888

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 17-18, 1979

Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, overcast with rain or snow. Temp. 1-4 (34-39). Sunday, similar. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy with rain, sleet or snow. Temp. 1-3 (34-37). Sunday, similar. CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. BOMBE: Saturday, overcast. Temp. 10-15 (50-59). NEW YORK: Saturday, overcast. Temp. 4-12 (39-54).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE



Jean Monnet at home in 1975.

Jean Monnet Dies; Father of the EEC

PARIS, March 16 (NYT) — Jean Monnet, 90, the obstinate Frenchman who pioneered the Common Market community of nations three generations ago and became one of its main architects after the Second World War, died this morning at his country home in Montfort l'Amaury, west of Paris, where he had lived in still intellectually active retirement.

A worldly banker with an aptitude for the supranational, Mr. Monnet demonstrated the power of practical idealism.

As a sharp-minded financier, Mr. Monnet organized businesses ranging from a brandy company to railroads. He repaired the currencies of nations from Poland to Romania. He floated loans for France. He was an expert in economic reconstruction. He helped coordinate the flow of U.S. arms to Europe in World War II.

Having witnessed the efficacy of relatively small supranational agencies in his prewar career, Mr. Monnet set about in peacetime to organize, first, the European Coal and Steel Community and, then, the six-nation European Economic Community, or Common Market. Toward the close of his life Mr. Monnet worked with seemingly undiminished energy and enthusiasm for a United States of Europe.

Perhaps because he never held a position in the conventional political hierarchy and because he had the reputation of not using his colleagues for his own ends, Mr. Monnet accumulated remarkable influence and the trust of an international circle of distinguished friends. He seemed unconcerned over public fame, being content, for example, to let Robert Schuman, the French foreign minister, get credit for the coal and steel plan while he remained a private person.

Scorned Parochialism

In many respects Mr. Monnet could be readily identified as a Frenchman. Spruce, well-groomed and with a neat, close-cropped mustache, he talked logically and precisely. But in other ways he was un-French, for he admired (and

practiced) British and American pragmatism and scorned parochialism and political narrowness.

"Circumstances brought me into contact with large affairs," he said in the spring of 1967. "My temperament pushed me in the direction of seeking solutions to problems."

Mr. Monnet did not believe that supranational agencies would alter human nature, but he was convinced, he said, that "to change attitudes of men, institutions are necessary." Briefly, he argued that to solve international problems one must change their context from the concept of force to that of cooperation.

"World peace can be safely guarded," he said, "only by the formation of large entities in the world meeting and discussing problems inside common institutions, whether these problems be of political, defense or monetary policy."

Although Mr. Monnet was wary of U.S. economic penetration and control of Europe, he believed that the special responsibility of "those who already enjoy overwhelming resources" was to "accept that others seek gradually to match them, and agree to help them do so."

Technocrat and Seer

Mr. Monnet was commonly regarded as a technocrat and a seer. Although he was not an economist, he was more a merchandiser of economic change, a super-salesman whose clinching argument usually concluded with the statement, "It's all quite simple."

Selling was first nature to Mr. Monnet. He was born Jean Omer Marie Gabriel Monnet on Nov. 9, 1888, in Cognac in southwestern France. His father, Jean Gabriel Monnet, founded the brandy concern of J.G. Monnet & Co. and trained his sons, Jean and Gaston, to be the company's salesmen. A conservative ("Every new idea is bound to be a bad idea"), the senior Mr. Monnet gave his sons only a high school education before packing Jean off to Canada to sell brandy in 1906 in the boom cities

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Monnet Is Praised as 'Eminent Pioneer'

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, March 16 (NYT) — Jean Monnet was celebrated here and in Strasbourg today by political leaders who remembered him as the driving force behind the formation of the Common Market. The French statesman died earlier at his home at the age of 90.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing paid tribute to Mr. Monnet as "a great Frenchman and a great European."

In a telegram to his widow, the president said: "Frenchmen will not forget what he did for the reconstruction of our economy and the international image of our country, and Europeans will never forget what they owe to him for his unceasing efforts for the harmony and unity of our continent."

In Strasbourg, the chairman of the current session of the European Parliament, Carlo Azeglio, interrupted a meeting to announce Mr. Monnet's death, then paid homage to "the greatness of the man and the importance of his life work."

Ennio Colombo, Italian speaker of the Strasbourg Parliament,

2 Incursions Alleged

Laos Says China Violates Border

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, March 16 (NYT) — Laos broadcast a long and detailed protest today against alleged Chinese incursions and other hostile activities. The Vietnamese radio said that the protest was delivered to the Chinese ambassador yesterday.

The note accused China of not complying with Laotian requests earlier this month to remove from Laos the groups of construction workers who have been building roads in northern Laos since the early 1960s and Chinese technicians working in Laotian "offices and organizations."

Laos charged that, instead of leaving, the construction groups, which are presumed to be military engineer units, "have dug trenches in preparation for combat." Laos reiterated in the note made public today that China "temporarily halt the construction of roads."

Referring to the technicians, the Vietnamese government charged that they were staying on although "the date stipulated in the agreement signed by the Laotian and Chinese sides has expired." It was not known here what these agreements are.

The Laotian note was viewed by diplomats concerned with Indochinese affairs as a further step toward placing Laos solidly in the Soviet-Vietnamese camp and eliminating the slight margin for maneuver between China and the Soviet-Vietnamese alliance that Laos had been able to preserve since the Communist victory of 1975.

China Hasn't Responded

Significantly, the diplomats pointed out, the present barrage of charges that China was violating Laotian territory and preparing to invade originated in Moscow and was picked up by Hanoi and only then repeated by Laos. Equally significant is that China has not responded to these accusations by counteraccusations against Laos. Rather, Peking has charged that Laos is dominated by Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Western analysts familiar with intelligence observations reported that no Chinese raids have been noted, although they believe that China may be reinforcing its troops along the mountainous border.

In its note, Vietnamese alleged two Chinese raids. The first was said to have taken place on March 7. Laos declared that two battalions penetrated two kilometers inside Laos at Ban Bo in Luang Namtha province. Last Saturday, according to Vietnamese, "Chinese troops nibbled at Laotian territory" in Ban

TEHRAN, March 16 (WP) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the leader of Iran's Islamic revolution, called today for a halt to further executions and stopped the trial of former Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda until regulations are issued about the conduct of such proceedings.

It was made clear that Ayatollah Khomeini's action was in response to outcry over the secret trials and executions of about 60 alleged traitors and communists of other crimes under the government of the shah. Also included in that number were about a dozen men convicted of homosexual rape.

A Khomeini aide said that his leader's action followed a meeting last night in the city of Qom, where the ayatollah is in residence, with Premier Mehdi Bazargan, who came from Tehran with two cabinet members.

Mr. Bazargan had publicly denounced the executions as "irreligious, inhuman and a disgrace to the country and the revolution" in a speech on Wednesday. This was, nevertheless, followed by the announcement that Mr. Hoveyda had been placed on trial by a revolutionary court in Tehran and by the announcement of another execution in Qom.

Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, the director of national radio and television and a close Khomeini aide, told an impromptu press conference today that the Hoveyda trial had been started against the will of the government. He said that the Geneva-based International Commission of Jurists would be allowed to attend the trial and that the shah's premier of 13 years would be given the right to defense counsel.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said that the revolutionary courts that have sprung up all over the country had turned into a problem and needed to be placed under central control. He nevertheless defended their role. When asked what their legal basis was, he replied, "The revolution."

Ayatollah Khomeini did not mention Mr. Hoveyda's trial directly in a national radio broadcast this afternoon, but he ordered that all trials being conducted by revolutionary courts in Tehran be halted until procedures are established.

He said that trials elsewhere in the country could continue but that no executions could be carried out until they were reviewed by the ruling Revolutionary Council headed by himself and Mr. Bazargan.

Ayatollah Khomeini said that he was appointing a committee under the Revolutionary Council to set out the guidelines for trials and executions.

Of those whose trials were completed, only one person is known to have escaped execution. Ayatollah Khomeini said that the revolutionary courts should henceforth confine themselves to "trying people for counter-revolutionary acts."

He said that sea offenders should be tried by the regular courts.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said that what had bothered him and other government members was not the execution but the form in which they were carried out. From now on, he said, the trials should be conducted before public witnesses, the accused should be allowed defense attorneys and the judgments should be based on actual court interrogations.

"Unbelievable Crimes"

He emphasized, however, that "those executed so far committed unbelievable crimes." He said that French political leaders in particular, who had been pleading in Mr. Hoveyda's behalf, have ignored the "13 years of massacres" that he had presided over. Mr. Ghotbzadeh said that Mr. Hoveyda's trial would resume in a few days. "Let's face it," he said, "there is not an Iranian who is displeased by these executions. There were 65,000 people killed last year in this country. The world will be astonished by the past crimes when we reveal them."

He said that the revolution had been caught between the attachment to human rights and the need to grant speedy satisfaction to the people's demand for retribution. "They considered the form not important," he said, and the leadership had not wished to get bogged down in legal procedures that might have taken years. But, he said, there has now been enough of the summary justice of the revolutionary courts.

A Khomeini aide in Qom said that Mr. Bazargan had gone to see the ayatollah for their regular meeting that takes place every Thursday evening, but that this week's session was largely devoted to the problem of revolutionary justice and the concerns expressed about it in Iran and abroad.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh spoke after a rally on his behalf by about 100,000 persons in front of his radio-television headquarters. A majority of the demonstrators appeared to be women in chadors, or veils.

It was called as a counterdemonstration against the thousands of Tehranis who have participated in protests against the obligatory wearing of the chador. A large group of them mobbed Mr. Ghotbzadeh a few days ago, accusing him of instituting a reign of terror among women at the state television network. Some women chanted "Death to Ghotbzadeh." It was announced that one woman had tried to assassinate him, an allegation that now appears to be questionable.



Anwar Sadat prays yesterday at his home of Mit Abul Kom.

Sadat Wants to Sign 3 Pact Copies in U.S.

By Earleen Tarro

CAIRO, March 16 (NYT) — President Anwar Sadat said today he hoped that all three copies of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty would be signed in a single ceremony in Washington, rather than having additional ceremonies in Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Sadat, who spoke to the press at his home village of Mit Abul Kom, 50 miles north of Cairo, also made it clear that Egypt considers the signing of the treaty only the beginning of tough negotiations with the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin over details of the treaty, it was learned today.

The Cabinet agreed to Mr. Begin's request that it meet Monday instead of Sunday, because the 65-year-old prime minister has a cold and wants to rest in preparation for a hectic two weeks ahead, his spokesman said.

[The delay in the Cabinet discussion was not considered likely to hold up a parliamentary debate scheduled for Wednesday to ratify the treaty worked out by President Carter.]

[The postponement also gives Mr. Begin more time to try to head off a possible Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai.]

After Meeting With Bazargan

Khomeini Orders Suspension of Executions

By Ronald Koven

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

S. Africa Scandal Figure Is Charged With Fraud

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, March 16 (NYT) — Prime Minister Pieter Botha announced today that charges of theft and fraud involving secret government funds have been placed against Eschel Rhoodie, the central figure in South Africa's influence-buying scandal. Mr. Botha said that an arrest warrant for the former official would be issued.

The announcement raised the possibility that Mr. Rhoodie, last seen in Europe, might revive his threats to sell 45 hours of secret tape recordings and associated documents said to contain evidence that South Africa bought support for its racial policies by bribing foreign politicians. There have been hints that some of the bribery occurred in the United States.

Mr. Rhoodie was the chief of staff in the now-defunct Ministry of Information until he was forced to resign last year. The implications of his threat became clearer earlier in the day when Gen. Hendrik van den Bergh, the former chief of the country's Bureau of State Security, said that Mr. Rhoodie had details of bribes paid to members of an unnamed Western legislature to vote in South Africa's favor.

Mr. Rhoodie is accused of enriching himself from a \$73-million secret fund set aside to finance the ministry's secret manipulations. An inquiry commission alleged in December that he had tried to

Gen. van den Bergh did not elaborate. Previous disclosures have made it evident, however, that the Ministry of Information, on the initiative of Mr. Rhoodie, directed much of its effort at the United States. There were lesser involvements in Britain, France and West Germany, among other countries.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Carter Envoys Trying to Win Saudi Support

From Urie Dapuntis

WASHINGTON, March 16 — President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, left today for Saudi Arabia and Jordan to try to win Saudi support for the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, and to discourage Arab action against the pact.

Mr. Brzezinski was accompanied by senior State and Defense Department officials and the president's son, Chip Carter.

Administration officials said that the president was deeply concerned over threatened Arab economic and oil boycotts of Egypt for its decision to sign the peace treaty with Israel.

Others in the delegation include Warren Christopher, the deputy secretary of state, and Air Force Gen. David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The presence of Chip Carter in the delegation was meant to underscore the president's personal interest in the mission's success.

[United Press International reported tonight that the treaty between Egypt and Israel would be signed March 26 at the White House by Mr. Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, according to sources.]

Administration officials said that the president had already sent messages to Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other Arab states emphasizing his own commitment to the treaty and expressing the view that if punitive action was taken against Egypt, it would have an unfavorable impact on those countries' relations with the United States.

Relations with Saudi Arabia have been strained in recent months for several reasons. But the United States has taken several actions in the last two weeks to bolster Saudi security and to enhance the military strength of neighboring Yemen.

The inclusion of Gen. Jones in the delegation is meant to reaffirm the U.S. commitment to Saudi security. Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and a large Israeli delegation, meanwhile, arrived in Washington yesterday for talks aimed at completing technical aspects of the projected peace treaty with Egypt and for discussing new U.S. military, political and economic agreements with the United States.

Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt arrived today for the talks with Mr. Weizman. As part of the compromise worked out during Mr. Carter's mission to the Middle East, Israel will withdraw forces from the Sinai at an accelerated pace, with the first contingent leaving the El Arish area within about three months.

Previously, Israel had only pledged to complete the initial withdrawal by nine months after the treaty signing. In return, Egypt has agreed to exchange ambassadors 10 months after the signing of the treaty.

Mr. Weizman and Mr. Ali will work out the agreed timetable for Israeli withdrawal, which will be included in an annex to the peace treaty. They will also meet with Defense Secretary Harold Brown and State Department officials to discuss relations with the United States.

The United States has submitted to Israel a so-called "letter of assurances." State Department officials said, reaffirming U.S. support for Israel in a variety of fields, in effect updating a similar document signed in 1975 at the time of the second Israeli-Egyptian disengagement agreement.

The Brzezinski mission is taking place as anti-Egyptian comments increased throughout the Arab world. At a November summit meeting in Baghdad, Arab states vowed to take economic and political sanctions against Egypt if it signed a treaty with Israel. The United States and Egypt have been arguing that the treaty is part of a comprehensive Middle East settlement and should not be regarded as "a separate peace."

Message Is Firm

The Brzezinski message is said to be firm: The United States wants to cooperate with the states in the area, but cannot do so effectively if they reject U.S. peace initiatives.

The United States would also like to see Jordan take a more positive approach to the U.S. efforts. The accord signed at Camp David, Md., by Mr. Carter, Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin in September envisaged Jordan as playing an active role in negotiating the terms of Palestinian self-rule in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The West Bank, including East Jerusalem, was under Jordanian control from 1948 to 1967. But the Jordanians, under heavy pressure from Syria and the Palestinian Liberation Organization, have rejected repeated U.S. requests to enter the peace talks. King Hussein will be under even more pressure from all sides now that the negotiations of Palestinian autonomy are due to start one month after the signing of the treaty.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Rhodesia Reports Another Raid In Mozambique

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 16 (Reuters) — Rhodesia's eastern border with Mozambique today, military headquarters here announced.

It was the third raid in five days across Rhodesia's eastern border into Mozambique. Since mid-February, Rhodesia has struck eight times at what it said were Patriotic Front camps in Mozambique, Zambia and Angola. The raids were part of the transitional government's strategy to prevent a threatened Patriotic Front offensive against elections scheduled for April 20.

The planes today hit a large ammunition depot near Dondo, the communiqué said. It said that the aircraft had returned safely, but gave no indication of casualties or damage.

Earlier raids this week were directed against a guerrilla headquarters and barracks near Chokwe, in southern Mozambique.

Now Being Shown in Europe

U.S. Moves to Limit Harm Done by Film on F-16 Jet

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI) — The Defense Department has taken steps to limit possible damage to the image of the U.S. arms industry abroad from a television documentary film on the \$2-billion sale of F-16 jet fighters to four European countries.

The documentary by Granada, an independent British television group, suggests that the Europeans are paying far more for the plane and getting less in jobs and technology than initially anticipated.

The hourlong program is being aired this week in West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, and Sweden. It has stirred a reaction in NATO defense circles.

"Distorted Impression"

Last week, the Pentagon dispatched a five-page cable to U.S. embassies in Europe asserting that the documentary was "slanted and inaccurate." The cable provided "information [that] will be of assistance in correcting the distorted impressions that may be created."

The U.S. Embassy in Brussels issued the Pentagon's rebuttal material in a press release Monday, hours before the program — entitled "F-16: Sale of the Century" — was presented on a Belgian channel.

Before the documentary film's showing in Denmark Wednesday, complaints about it were addressed to that country's television network by Danish Army Lt. P. Rodholm, head of the F-16 program in Denmark. Granada provided answers to several specific questions raised by him.

A March 9 report from the General Accounting Office has added to the Pentagon's sensitivity to criticism of the F-16, which is being

built by General Dynamics for the Air Force. The GAO report said that a January, 1978, data sheet on the plane provided to Congress failed to mention major deficiencies found during operational testing.

In April, 1978, the GAO reported that the rate of loss for the F-16 due to malfunction of the single Pratt and Whitney F-100 engine is "currently estimated by the Air Force to be three times higher than that called for."

The F-16 is a high performance fighter-bomber intended as successor to the Air Force's F-4 Phantom and for the F-104 Starfighter in use by the European allies. General Dynamics won out over planes built by Northrop, Sweden's SAAB and France's Dassault in selling the F-16 to a consortium of NATO buyers made up of Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium.

In making the sale, however, General Dynamics agreed to a long list of conditions, including co-production of the aircraft in Europe.

Limit on Price

The price for the 345 planes ordered by the Europeans was not to exceed \$6.09 million for each; European industry was to produce 58 percent of these planes; technology was to be transferred and the European manufacturers of the plane were to get 15 percent of the sales to other weapons markets.

The documentary suggests that most of the conditions are yet to be met. General Dynamics and the Defense Department strongly disagree.

The first NATO-built F-16 rolled off a Belgian assembly line in January, but costs are now running over \$11 million apiece in Europe, the documentary asserts. Defense Department sources said yesterday that the increase is due to inflation and the addition of new accessories, and is within terms of the contract with the Europeans.

Peking Admits Airliner Crash; Puts Toll at 44

TOKYO, March 16 (AP) — A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed today that a Chinese military plane crashed on the outskirts of Peking Wednesday. The spokesman said that 44 persons were killed or injured, Japan's Kyodo News Service reported.

The spokesman said that all the occupants of the British-built Trident airliner were killed, but he did not say how many persons were aboard. Earlier reports had said that the plane carried 12 persons.

"A military plane crashed on the outskirts of Peking because of mechanical failure and 44 persons aboard the plane and on the ground were killed or injured," Kyodo quoted the Peking spokesman as saying. The agency said that he declined to elaborate.

Kyodo's first report Wednesday said that a plane had crashed near Peking and that about 200 persons were killed. Later, Kyodo reports said that about 30 persons, including all crewmen, were killed and that 100 were injured on the ground. It attributed that information to witnesses.

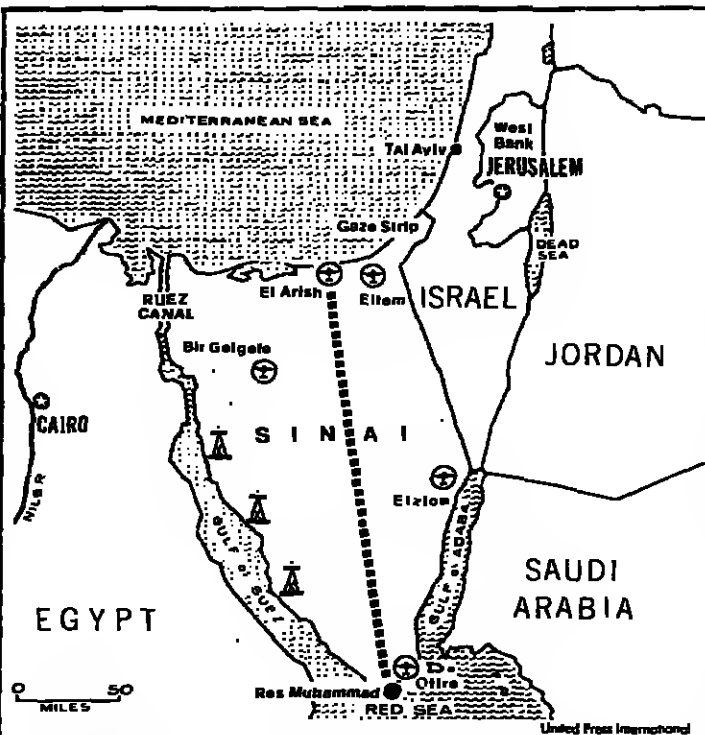
First Hinckley Buzzard

HINCKLEY, Ohio, March 16 (UPI) — The first turkey buzzard to arrive at Hinckley was sighted by rangers yesterday, signaling the annual return of the birds of prey to warm-weather roosts at Hinckley Lake.

Brussel Jews Hold Protest at Aeroflot

BRUSSELS, March 16 (UPI) — Half a dozen Jewish students invaded the offices of the Soviet airlines Aeroflot yesterday, putting up posters protesting the arrest in Leningrad of a Jewish student.

They withdrew before the arrival of police, who took down the posters. The students stated that after Boris Kalenderov "applied for a visa for Israel, he was expelled from the university and, while waiting for his visa, he refused to enter the army as this would have forced him to stay at least eight months in the Soviet Union."



Main Treaty Points

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The following, in summary form, are the main points of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Withdrawal of Forces

Israeli forces and civilians will withdraw completely from the Israeli-occupied parts of the Sinai in phases, covering three years. Within nine months of signing of the treaty, Israeli forces will have moved east of a line from El Arish to Ras Muhammad in the south. Within that initial nine months, the Israelis will pull out in an agreed time period, starting with the northern coast near El Arish.

Security

Agreed security arrangements will be established on both sides of the Egyptian and Israeli borders, including zones with limited armaments. United Nations personnel will be stationed in the Sinai to make it a buffer area. The security arrangements can be reviewed whenever either side asks but any change must be by mutual agreement.

A joint commission will facilitate the carrying out of the treaty's security provisions.

Normal Relations

A state of war will be ended and a state of peace established after the treaty is ratified on both sides. After the nine months initial period of withdrawal, normal and friendly relations will be established. These include an exchange of ambassadors 10 months after the treaty is signed, the removal of all trade and economic barriers and the lifting of boycotts. Normal cultural relations, including exchanges in all fields, are desired. Negotiations for such exchanges will begin no later than six months after completion of the interim withdrawal. There will be a free movement of people and vehicles between the two countries. Air travel will be implemented and Egypt agrees that the airfields to be turned over to it in the Sinai will be used for civilian purposes only. Normal communications will be established.

Free Passage

Ships of Israel and cargoes going or coming from Israel will enjoy the same right of free passage in the Suez Canal and its approaches as other countries. The Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba will be regarded as international waterways.

Conflict of Obligations

If this treaty conflicts with other obligations assumed by Egypt, the treaty will nevertheless be binding and implemented. But it does not prevent Egypt from carrying out its obligations under the United Nations Charter to aid countries in self-defense.

Oil

Israel will be permitted to buy in normal commercial terms oil from the Sinai fields being returned to Egypt.

Linkage

Within a month after ratification, Egypt and Israel will begin negotiations for implementing the Camp David agreement on Palestinian self-rule. The two sides agree to make a good-faith effort to complete negotiations on the details of the self-rule within a year. The treaty is cited as "an important step" toward a comprehensive Middle East peace.

Sadat Wants All 3 Copies Of Treaty Signed in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1) off an impending crisis with his senior coalition partner, the National Religious Party, whose three ministers in the 17-man Cabinet are demanding that the Cabinet adopt tough measures to limit autonomy in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

Expect Resistance

Egyptian officials have already indicated they expect resistance from Israel in the negotiations over implementation of Palestinian self-government in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. These talks are scheduled to begin one month after the signing of the treaty.

It had been suggested that the English, Arabic and Hebrew versions of the treaty might be signed in separate ceremonies in Washington, Cairo and Jerusalem. However, Mr. Sadat said today that he would prefer to sign all three copies in Washington before President Carter, because it was Mr. Carter's "courageous, daring and persistent effort" that had brought about the treaty.

"We owe him a lot," Mr. Sadat said. "Let us hope we can reach an agreement in sign the three copies there [in Washington]."

Carter's Show

One interpretation of Mr. Sadat's reluctance to go to Israel for a signing was that he wanted to avoid giving his Arab critics an excuse for further denunciations of his peace effort. For the same reason, Mr. Sadat may not want Mr.

Begin to come to Egypt to sign the Arabic version.

Asked if it would be premature for Mr. Begin to come to Cairo, Mr. Sadat said: "Not at all. I have no objection at all, but I prefer to sign the whole thing in the ceremony with Jimmy Carter. Jimmy Carter has done it. The show is his show. It is neither me nor Begin's show."

Mr. Sadat also emphasized that he believed the signing of the treaty was the beginning, rather than the end, of the peace initiative he launched 16 months ago with his visit to Jerusalem.

"The real test of the peace process starts after the signing," he said. "Begin did not head to this before, but I think he now recognizes this fact — that the real peace process starts only after the signing."

Mr. Sadat also expressed optimism that difficulties in future negotiations on the Palestinian issue could be overcome "with the help of our friends in the United States as full partners." Asked about the kind and amount of economic aid Egypt would seek from the United States, Mr. Sadat said no figures had been set.

He noted that a small U.S. delegation led by Richard Cooper, undersecretary of state for economic affairs, would meet with Egyptian officials in Cairo in the next few days to consider these questions.

Mr. Sadat also said that after signing the treaty in Washington, he planned to go to Japan and West Germany to discuss economic assistance.

After Absence of 34 Years

China Expert Returning to U.S.

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, March 16 (WP) — Sidney Rittenberg, probably more deeply involved in the Chinese Communist government than any U.S. citizen of the last three decades, is scheduled to return to the United States Sunday after a 34-year absence.

The 57-year-old South Carolinian, who once ran China's principal broadcasting center and also served two long terms in Chinese prisons, said that he expects to arrive in New York to visit his mother and sister and then to go on to several speaking engagements in Washington, South Carolina and elsewhere.

Mr. Rittenberg's visit comes at a time when an unusual amount of attention is being paid to him and his Chinese wife, Yulin, by the U.S. and Chinese governments. The Rittenbergs were entertained this week by Ambassador Leonard Woodcock and his wife, Sharon, at the U.S. Embassy in Peking, and the Chinese news agency last week ran a long article on Mr. Rittenberg's reminiscences of the late Chinese Premier Chou En-lai.

Mr. Rittenberg said that he has been deluged with speaking invitations. "Everybody wants a first-hand impression of China," he said by telephone from Peking. He appears more qualified in give one than any other American, having arrived in China in April, 1945.

After World War II, Mr. Rittenberg worked at Communist revolutionary headquarters in Yenan, was jailed from 1949 to 1955 on charges of espionage, was in charge of Peking radio's English-language section and, in 1967, rose to head the entire organization. He spent 1968 in 1977 in jail on charges of fomenting an ultraleft plot.

Regular Denunciations

At Peking radio, he was ordered regularly to denounce the country of his birth. He has since been exonerated of all past charges, and works in Peking as an editor for the New China News Agency.

"I don't want to put in a plug for McDonald's," he said, "but I really want to try some hamburgers when I get to the states. Yulin has learned to make them here, but I plan to give her a refresher course."

Despite all he has suffered during China's political twists and turns since 1949, Mr. Rittenberg says that he is an enthusiastic supporter of the Chinese government and plans to promote increased Chinese-U.S. amity during his planned three-month visit.

'Mysterious American'

"I think the most important thing is the tremendous potential of development in an American-Chinese friendship, not just for the U.S. and China but for the whole world," he said. "The Chinese are getting American technology, and our people will benefit from Chinese culture and social life, which can help solve the [American] confidence crisis."

Mr. Rittenberg is a short, bespectacled man who developed a reputation in the 1960s as a leader of the small community of foreign experts working for the Chinese government, and as one of the most accomplished of Chinese linguists. He has in the past avoided public exposure, particularly after his 1977 release from prison, but in recent months has come in contact with many foreign journalists and U.S. diplomats.

Although denounced by the Red Guards in 1967 as a "treacherous American" of doubtful antecedents and one to be suspected.

S. African Is Charged

(Continued from Page 1)

member that some of the money had been used by Mr. Rhodie to finance the purchase of a beach plot and other personal real-estate deals.

The issuing of an arrest warrant raised the possibility of South Africa asking European countries with which it has extradition treaties to search for Mr. Rhodie, whose passport has been canceled. Legal experts here foresee serious problems in any extradition proceedings, because Mr. Rhodie would represent the effort as a political vendetta.

Mr. Rhodie fled the nation shortly before the inquiry commission's report was issued and went underground in Europe and South America. When he surfaced last month, he called himself a scapegoat and threatened to sell his tapes and documents to prove that others, including Mr. Botha and his predecessor, John Vorster, who is now president, had approved the secret schemes.

The two top officials denied that but until now had made no move to arraign Mr. Rhodie for his alleged misuse of funds, as recommended by the inquiry commission. Mr. Botha's announcement in Parliament today was made amid demands by opposition newspapers and politicians that the government resign in the face of Mr. Rhodie's assertion that practically every Cabinet minister knew at least something about the covert projects.

Mr. Botha also announced that the inquiry commission, headed by Supreme Court Judge Rudolph Erasmus, will be empowered to "evaluate the political culpability of the government" when it submits its final report, which is due at the end of May.

and as "a bourgeois politician from the United States [who] usurped the leadership of a Chinese radio station." Mr. Rittenberg has won favor with the current Chinese leadership, and has been quoted several times in the public press.

He attributes his first prison term to a Soviet attempt to paint him as a U.S. spy in hurt his good friend and fellow Peking supporter, the late U.S. writer Anna Louise Strong. He blames the second term, which lasted nearly 10 years, on the wife of Mao Tse-tung, Jiang Qing (Chiang Ching), who, he says,

found him a convenient foreign scapegoat for her own aborted schemes to overthrow the government.

His lengthy article on Chou recounts his first meeting with China's former leader in 1946, when Mr. Rittenberg had been discharged from the U.S. Army and was working for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

"I was watching you. You applauded me loudly, but sat there scowling when the Nationalist [Chinese] general spoke," Mr. Rittenberg quoted Chou as telling him. "That isn't good, you have to be careful. If they find out that you're on our side, they may make trouble for you when you get back to the Nationalist-controlled areas."

"But how could you see me at that distance and in the darkness?" Mr. Rittenberg asked.

Chou smiled and gripped Mr. Rittenberg's hand. "The American people are our friends. We have to take care of our friends."

Mr. Rittenberg told of Chou complimenting him and his wife in 1963 for having "taken the road that the whole world will take one day, intermarriage between people of different nationalities."

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Maurice Bishop

Grenada Limits Currency; Rebels Seek Recognition

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, March 16 (UPI) — The revolutionary government said today that Grenada citizens will not be allowed to leave the country with more than \$1,500 in U.S. currency in any given year. The move indicated that the leftist regime may take further austerity measures.

The rebels, who Tuesday overthrew Prime Minister Eric Gairy, are continuing their campaign for international recognition. Maurice Bishop, the new prime minister and head of the New Jewel Movement that spurred the uprising, yesterday sent a delegate to Barbados to argue for recognition with leaders of Jamaica, Barbados, Guyana, St. Lucia and Dominica.

The continued presence here of British Governor General Paul Scoon was viewed by Mr. Bishop, 34, an attorney, as tacit acceptance of the government by Britain. Grenada is an independent nation within the British Commonwealth that still recognizes Queen Elizabeth as a sovereign.

Sir Paul

But Others Profess Nonviolence

Major U.S. Klan Faction Is Armed and Openly Defiant

By Wayne King

ATLANTA (NYT) — Amid a campaign of professed nonviolence by most Ku Klux Klan leaders, a major Klan group has taken a pronounced turn toward armed defiance, publicly brandishing sawed-off shotguns and submachine guns, harassing and beating activist blacks and intimidating public officials.

Such Klan activity has occurred in Mississippi and Alabama, and appears to be generating significant membership increases, particularly in northern Alabama. A Decatur newspaper estimated the increase at 1,500 in the last year.

Behind the armed defiance is Bill Wilkinson, 34, of Denham Springs, La., imperial wizard of an organization called the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Wilkinson's group, the most militant of the six Klan factions of significant size, is estimated to have from a fifth to a third of all active Klan members — and possibly more since the membership drives in Alabama and Mississippi.

Mr. Wilkinson makes no pretense of nonviolence. Late last year, at a rally at Guntersville, Ala., he appeared in a three-piece business suit and was surrounded by five robed, hooded "bodyguards," who held aloft a Thompson submachine gun, sawed-off shotguns and riot guns.

"The One We Prefer"

"That's not new for us," he said by telephone from his Louisiana headquarters. "In fact, there were two Thompsons at that gathering. The sawed-offs we have are not really sawed off, they are manufactured, short-barreled riot guns. The one we prefer is the High Standard, eight-shot, 12-gauge pump."

"But we do have some that are

sawed off, and normally we ask our members to have them sawed off by a gunsmith, have it done right, not just take a hacksaw to it," he said. "That's so the ATF can't put that dipstick in the barrel and find that it is shorter than 18 inches. That's illegal."

ATF is the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Automatic weapons like submachine guns have been banned by federal gun-control legislation. However, they can be modified to a legal, semiautomatic mode, or can remain legal if they were registered within a grace period provided in the legislation.

A sawed-off shotgun is for killing folks," observed a federal official in Birmingham. "It's not for shooting rabbits or for going duck hunting. It's meant to waste people. The same goes for Thompson submachine guns."

"That's right," Mr. Wilkinson retorted. "They're not for rabbit hunting. They are to waste people. And that's exactly what we'll do if we're attacked. Our people know how to use these weapons. We train them, and some are veterans, so they're not going to cut loose into a crowd of people. But if you attack us, that's right: You're wasted."

Two weeks ago, after the Decatur City Council passed an ordinance banning the carrying of weapons within 1,000 feet of any public demonstration, 200 robed and heavily armed Klansmen paraded through town and circled the home of Mayor Bill Dukes, jailing defiance as policemen stood by, some waving in greeting. Ray Stille, a Klan klaner, or lieutenant, said, "If the mayor wants our guns, he'll have to come and get them."

Police Chief Pack Self of Decatur said that he had made no arrests because the ordinance was

"unclear" in that the arms were being carried by the demonstrators themselves.

The Decatur ordinance resulted from a confrontation last month in which 200 robed Klansmen, carrying rifles, pistols and shotguns, surrounded about 75 black demonstrators, two of whom had pistols. On Oct. 1, about 3,000 whites, led by armed Klansmen, stopped a march of black protesters before being dispersed by 75 state troopers.

Dragged and Whipped

Klansmen stood outside the courtroom during the trial, which was moved from Decatur to Columbus. A black preacher who protested Hines' conviction was later pulled from his car after being stopped on a highway; he was dragged into the woods and whipped.

Bill McGlocklin, the grand kliff of Mr. Wilkinson's Klan, boasted publicly that the beating had been the work of the Klan.

In recent weeks, Klansmen have rallied and paraded weekly across northern Alabama, and they regularly stop cars in small towns like Athens, Elmont, Courtland, Decatur and Moulton to collect money "to fight the niggers."

In Tupelo, Miss., and in nearby Okolona, Mr. Wilkinson's Klansmen for a year have been "monitoring" black protest marches by following the marchers in pickup trucks, and several protesters' homes have been blasted by shotgun fire.

There have been other instances of increased Klan activity and violence in recent months, including increased numbers of cross-burnings in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Last month, the former grand dragon, or state leader, of a Klan group in Kentucky was arrested and charged with conspiring with two other Klansmen to murder several public officials and a potential witness against the Klan.

Last December, two members of

protest Hines' arrest. Klansmen put up their own tents and held a rally that attracted 5,000 people. A month later, a similar rally drew 10,000. At one point, several hundred heavily armed Klansmen surrounded about 75 black demonstrators, two of whom had pistols. On Oct. 1, about 3,000 whites, led by armed Klansmen, stopped a march of black protesters before being dispersed by 75 state troopers.

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South Africa

Rules Out New

Namibia Terms

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 16 (UPI) — South Africa refused yesterday to agree to any changes in a UN independence plan for Namibia and said it would not attend a foreign ministers meeting in New York if it is convened to "renegotiate" the plan.

In a note to Britain, Canada, France, West Germany and the United States, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said his government would not attend the conference if the Western powers insist on changes in the plan. He left the door open for talks on how to implement the plan on agreed terms, but refused in advance to negotiate changes.

The five Western countries had proposed "proximity" talks between South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization in New York Monday and Tuesday to settle the still outstanding issues holding up the realization of the plan. SWAPO controls the black guerrilla forces in Namibia.

Mr. Botha reiterated that his government would insist on the original agreement restricting SWAPO forces to existing bases in the so-called frontline states outside Namibia. SWAPO has rejected this.

Caramanlis Visiting

2 Balkan Countries

SPLIT, Yugoslavia, March 16 (UPI) — Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis arrived today for the first leg of a five-day official visit to Yugoslavia and Romania, during which he will confer with Yugoslav President Tito and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

A Yugoslav Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Mr. Caramanlis and Marshal Tito would discuss "not only general Mediterranean and Balkan problems, but also the Cyprus issue, the Middle East situation and Indochina."

Mr. Caramanlis is expected to meet with Yugoslav Prime Minister Vukobratovic and Romanian Prime Minister Ceausescu.

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Endorses Energy Secretary

Carter Rejects Bid to Oust Schlesinger

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, March 16 (WP) — President Carter yesterday flatly rejected congressional demands for the ouster of Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, declaring that Mr. Schlesinger has his "full trust and confidence."

Mr. Carter's statement of support was in a letter, dated March 14 and made public by the White House yesterday, to Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz. It was a reply to a letter from Sen. DeConcini calling for Mr. Schlesinger's resignation.

"While I welcome your views and recognize that the administration of the Department of Energy can always be improved, I continue to have full trust and confidence in Secretary James Schlesinger," the president wrote.

Beneath his signature, Mr. Carter added a handwritten note, "He [Schlesinger] has a very difficult job and needs all the help and support he can get," the note said. "He's got mine."

"Wrong General"

Bob Maynes, Sen. DeConcini's press secretary, said the Arizona Democrat had not received Mr. Carter's letter at the time it was made public by the White House. He quoted Sen. DeConcini as saying, "I admire the president's sense of loyalty, but I believe he has picked the wrong general to direct what he has termed 'the moral equivalent of war.'"

Mr. Schlesinger, who has often been accused of arrogance and poor political judgment, has never been a popular figure on Capitol Hill. On Tuesday, during a hearing in which Mr. Schlesinger testified, Sen. John Durkin, D-N.H., called for his resignation. The next day, in statements on the Senate floor, Sen. Durkin was joined in the same request by Sen. DeConcini and five other Democrats.

It is doubtful that any of the senators expected Mr. Schlesinger's resignation to follow their request, given the president's record of loyalty to his top appointees. Mr. Carter was lavish in his praise of each of his Cabinet secretaries when he appointed them. Despite the criticism of some Cabinet secretaries by White House officials, the original Carter Cabinet remains intact after more than two years, a highly unusual phenomenon in recent history.

Moreover, while the president has enlarged his White House staff, his core of senior assistants has remained constant, another sign of his unwillingness to consider outside criticism of his choice of advisers.

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In his letter to Mr. Carter, Sen. DeConcini accused Mr. Schlesinger of being "a major cause" of the administration's failure to develop a "true energy policy" or to convince the public that such a policy is needed.

"Unquestionably, Mr. Schlesinger is a fine man and a dedicated public official," Sen. DeConcini wrote. "However, he is quite simply the wrong man for the job. I believe that an effective secretary of energy must enjoy the confidence of the Congress and the public. Mr. Schlesinger appears to enjoy neither."

White House officials appeared anxious to respond to these and other criticisms of Mr. Schlesinger yesterday. In response to a question about the energy secretary's standing in the administration, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said that Mr. Schlesinger has Mr. Carter's "complete confidence" and that he volunteered to make the letter to Sen. DeConcini public.

Mr. Schlesinger's resignation.

"While I welcome your views and recognize that the administration of the Department of Energy can always be improved, I continue to have full trust and confidence in Secretary James Schlesinger," the president wrote.

Beneath his signature, Mr. Carter added a handwritten note, "He [Schlesinger] has a very difficult job and needs all the help and support he can get," the note said. "He's got mine."

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The Yemen Question

The U.S. game now in the Middle East is to make Saudi Arabia at least a silent partner in the budding alliance of Egypt, Israel and the United States. That, it is thought, would create a nucleus of "moderate" nations that could attract others for mutual defense against Soviet intrusion and radical Arab currents. The administration's aim is simultaneously to protect U.S. influence in the Arab world, the West's precious oil supply and Israel. For the short-term, at least, it is a decent enough concept. An Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was the essential first step.

The problem is that no one seems to know what the Saudis think of the idea. Apparently they are divided. They have been "moderate" in Arab politics as against say, Iraq, and have traditionally projected this in a frankly pro-West and anti-Soviet diplomacy. But despite its great economic power, Saudi Arabia is an underpopulated and militarily weak nation. Its huge ruling family is said to have been alarmed by Soviet gains in nearby Africa, by the toppling of the pro-U.S. shah in Iran, and by the realization that the United States may be unable to defend it against the challenge of Arab radicals. While still financing Egypt, the Saudis say they want no part of political or defense ties to Israel, and they have signaled an interest in resuming diplomatic relations with Moscow.

Where others might be simply bought for the U.S. side, the Saudis evidently need to be elaborately reassured that they and their gold would be safe there. This reassurance campaign has now led the Carter administration to rush some expensive military equipment, and several score U.S. instructors, to Yemen, a Saudi dependency at the southern tip of the

Arabian peninsula. By calling it an emergency action, the president avoided the need for congressional review.

Yemen is a frail stage for demonstrations of U.S. prowess. But it is important to the Saudis, either as a buffer or as a weapon against their other neighbor, Southern Yemen, the Marxist Arab state. Southern Yemen has been raising hell throughout the region in the decade since the British left. Its radical leaders seem responsive to anyone who wants to cause the Saudis trouble. They are also well supplied with Soviet arms and have recently augmented their corps of Soviet and Cuban "advisers."

The battle of the two Yemens is but a small ravel in the total Middle East fabric. The Arab nations are trying to contain the fighting. The U.S. aid, financed by the Saudis, may be contributing to balance, and therefore negotiation, or upsetting it — no one seems to be sure.

So the question of whether Americans know what they are doing, and getting into, depends on whether the Saudis have been honest in revealing their own intentions. It further depends on whether U.S. exertions are really impressive to them, and what they will do in return. This is not a Vietnam in the making. But neither is it clearly just a local spat of no consequence to U.S. interests in the Middle East. An overburdened administration may have had cause last week for one more hasty shipment of arms. But the wider goals and ramifications of the Saudi game need now to be brought before Congress so that risks and benefits can be truly examined.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Subtracting From A-Safety

The dramatic order that five large U.S. nuclear reactors be shut off obviously raises new doubts about the safety of these complex power plants. It is the second blow of the year to public confidence in reactors. In January, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission repudiated the conclusions of a major study that found the likelihood of an accident to be extremely remote; reactors were not thereby condemned as dangerous but they were deprived of a theoretical certification of safety. Now the commission has been forced to question the safety of five plants operating along the East Coast. This episode adds ground for concern but, oddly, for some confidence, too.

The new doubts concern the ability of pipes in the five nuclear plants, built over the last dozen years, to withstand repeated earthquake shocks. The pipes and their supports were designed with the aid of a computer model that now appears to have been faulty. It was used to predict the complicated stresses that repeated tremors would produce; in the course of simplifying the problem, it was programmed to do some subtracting where it should have been adding. As a result, the pipe systems may have been built three to six times weaker than new models suggest they should be.

How serious is this lapse? No one can be sure. Some experts believe the current models are too conservative. Some senators complain that in closing down plants that have operated for years without accident, the commission acted precipitately.

But the commission took the only respon-

sible course. In the unlikely event of an earthquake near one of the plants, and the rupture of a significant number of pipes, a reactor could lose its normal and emergency supplies of coolant. That would produce the "worst case" accident that has always been the major fear — a meltdown of the nuclear core, the escape of large amounts of radioactivity and injury or death to a large number of people.

Why was the design not challenged sooner? The nuclear industry is the most closely regulated business in the United States but its technology is so complex that experts find it difficult to check each other's calculations and assumptions. Neither the utilities that bought these plants nor the nuclear commission in licensing them challenged the accuracy of the models used to design the pipes.

The silver lining in this nuclear cloud is that the industry behaved responsibly. Its own engineers tracked down the problem. And they reported it promptly to the proper authorities.

This is not the first time that the industry has belatedly found serious errors in its computer models. There is cause to worry how many other errors remain undetected. The nuclear commission needs to conduct a thorough search for other unexamined computer models. It also needs to strengthen the procedures for challenging such models. The reputation of an important energy source as well as public safety are at stake.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other U.S. Opinion

Buzz Saw and Canal Treaties

Congressional opponents of the Panama Canal treaties, having failed to prevent ratification of the treaties themselves a year ago, are now trying to sabotage the agreements by blocking the implementing legislation. If they succeed, the losers will be U.S. employees in Panama and, ultimately, the United States itself.

Under terms of the treaties, Panama will assume control over canal operation by the year 2000. Meanwhile, control will be exercised by a bilateral commission dominated by the United States.

Legislation needed to implement the treaties was sent to Capitol Hill in January. Unlike the treaties, it requires approval by both House and Senate.

The implementing legislation — having to do with creation of the bilateral commission, relocation of certain U.S. military facilities, and job and pension rights of U.S. employees

of the old Canal Zone — is running into a buzz saw of opposition.

To some degree, the House is merely exercising its appropriate oversight role. There is concern, for example, over the rising costs of the transition due to inflation. There is also the question of whether canal tolls should be tapped to pay interest to the Treasury on the basic U.S. investment in the canal.

Mostly, however, what's involved is pure obstructionism from Republicans and Democrats who opposed the treaties and would now like to make the pacts unworkable. Unfortunately, more than political fun and games is at stake.

In the end, the implementing bill will probably pass. The administration is properly concerned, though, that too much delay could trigger a dangerous, wholly unnecessary political explosion in Panama, which has more than its share of anti-U.S. troublemakers who are just as anxious to sabotage the treaties as are the obstructionists in Congress.

— From the Los Angeles Times.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 17, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — The idea that Port Arthur can fall or is in the least danger of being captured by the Japanese is laughed to scorn here. Gen. Kourapatkin, Russian Commander-in-chief, has telegraphed instructions that Port Arthur be held with the present garrison. Gen. Kourapatkin plans to supply 500,000 more men to defend the city. Meanwhile, the British press is taken to task here, with one Russian newspaper declaring that "The English papers are backed by financial houses who count on vast sums to be made by the fall of Russian bonds and the rise of Japanese issues."

Fifty Years Ago

March 17, 1929

NEW YORK — Judge George W. Olvany has resigned the position of leader of Tammany Hall, which he had held for four years. As this is a mayoralty year, the reaction has been extraordinary. The chances of "Jimmy" Walker are thought to be considerably impaired. Alfred E. Smith, Tammany's strongest man, has been mentioned to succeed Olvany, but he is reported to not want the job. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the newly elected governor of New York, and formerly associated with Tammany under Smith's support, has declined to comment on any aspect of the affair.



Finns Vote With Eye on Foreign Policy

By Joe Brady

HELSINKI — The people of Finland go to the polls this weekend to elect 200 representatives to the National Assembly, the Eduskunta. The People's Representatives, as they are called here, sit for a four-year term and when the roll call of elected members is made there are likely to be representatives of at least 10 parties in the chamber of Helsinki. But the country's four biggest parties, the Social Democrats, the Conservatives, the Center party and the People's Democrats, who include Communists, have in recent elections been steadily increasing their combined share of the vote. This time they are expected to fill more than 80 percent of the seats.

What makes these elections different from recent ones is the expected revival of support for the Conservatives. There are two apparent though inconclusive explanations. One is a general discontent felt in the advanced Scandinavian societies at the burden of personal direct taxation and what is seen as the bureaucratic centralization of public administration. The second factor behind the Conservative resurgence may be discontent towards the overall dynamic of foreign policy that was implied in a recent opinion poll. The poll revealed that a lot of people here felt that Finnish foreign policy had become too acquiescent to the peripheral interests of the Soviet Union.

Canonized

The 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance has, indeed, been canonized by all the major political parties as the guarantee of a nationhood that has all the essentials of independence. The Conservative Party, under its leader, Harri Holkeri, accepts and approves the treaty though it places less rhetorical emphasis on the desirability of expanding political and commercial relations with the big neighbor in the East than do any of the other three big parties.

Whether or not the Conservatives, who have not been in a coalition government since the mid-1960s, will now be acceptable partners in a workable multiparty government may depend on the attitude of the Center Party. The Center, like its fraternal parties elsewhere in Scandinavia, is non-Socialist but has formed an axis with the Social Democrats in recent cabinets. The Center expresses the ambivalence of Finnish politics with conviction, stating that either the Conservatives or the Communists might be acceptable partners in government, together or separately. But neither the Communists nor the Social Democrats would accept the Conservatives, judging from present attitudes.

In Finnish politics, the "but's" multiply understandably, perhaps, in a society that is still politically sectarian but whose socioeconomic development has not been fragmented. This is a nation that has enjoyed a continuity of social and material progress that puts it in the world's 20 most prosperous nations.

Pressures

A current "but" is the recognition by the political left that the chief political problem of the 1980s will arise from pressures to accommodate their ideologies to conventional bourgeois aspirations. The nation continues to urbanize, income differences are being leveled and while the Communists here are now promulgating a historic compromise with the moderate middle class, the Liberal Party is competing as the voice of that class in the current campaign.

President Urho Kekkonen has said that his experience of Finnish fratricide in 1918 induced him long



ago to work for the integration of leftist and rightist forces in this small nation. The declaratory fringes of both left and right still indulge their fears of reciprocal disloyalty but the mainline Communists, the Center, the Social Democrats and the Conservatives know that their respective shares of the vote will range approximately from 18 to 24 percent. As far as those four parties are concerned, the first will be the first among almost-equals after these elections. Recent fears published in the Soviet press that Conservative participation in a Finnish government might harm Finnish-Soviet relations were perhaps no more than one commentator's printed support for the center-left governmental habit of the last dozen or so years. This report was an ideological telegram received here with equanimity.

Status Quo

Within Finland's borders there is no reason to doubt that its international alignment will remain as it is whether or not the Conservatives hold a ministerial post or even after President Kekkonen leaves the helm.

Arguably, foreign policy in affluent, urbanized societies are generated and sustained by foreign

policy appointees whose actions are dictated by information not available to the average citizen for whom the real issues at the polling booths concern jobs and wages and amenities. Few electorates in Europe are made as conscious of the exigencies of international relations as are the Finns.

President Kekkonen has just spoken to an U.S. news agency of his concern that the status quo in northern Europe is in danger of being destabilized. The Center Party, the President's former political kinsmen, adopted his anxiety and is able to say conveniently that a vote for it is a vote for Finland's international security.

Footnote to History

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration is naturally pleased with the outcome of President Carter's admission to the Middle East, and is now pressing its diplomatic momentum abroad and its political advantage at home. A couple of weeks ago, President Carter's Middle East policy seemed to be on the verge of disaster. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt wouldn't even come here to discuss it, and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel was arguing his case with the press at Blair House and with the key members of Congress on Capitol Hill more effectively than the president himself.

At this point, as I understand it, there was a bit of a tussle among the president's principal advisers in the White House about what should be done. The president suggested that he should go to Cairo and Jerusalem for a last effort at compromise.

One has to be careful about what happened then, for there is no way of setting at the precise facts. But there is reason for believing that two men on the White House staff — Hamilton Jordan, the president's principal personal and political advisor, and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the chairman of the National Security Council, urged him to take the risk.

Brzezinski argued for a "policy of drama and confrontation." If the president was going to fail, Brzezinski suggested, then the president must fail "dramatically" and at least bring the issue to the forefront of world opinion, so that everybody could understand.

The president's policy was decent and reasonable, Brzezinski

insisted, but it was formal and intellectual — it lacked the historical drama that could be understood at home and abroad.

It was not good enough to follow the "policy of acquiescence" with Begin and Sadat, Brzezinski argued — to give them what they wanted — it was essential to confront both Sadat and Begin with the possibility of a "dramatic failure" — to make them face the consequences of their national political prejudices. And also, Brzezinski suggested, to demonstrate that the United States was willing to deal with the military threat to Saudi Arabia by sending an aircraft carrier 150 miles off the coast of Yemen, whose planes could in a single stroke destroy the Soviet air power sent to Southern Yemen.

President Carter has followed this advice from Jordan and Brzezinski to intervene personally in the Middle East, and to send U.S. power to Yemen on the somewhat dubious theory that they can fly these planes and use these tanks. But at least Carter has made clear to Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia that he is putting U.S. military power behind what he hopes will be a new triangular security arrangement in the Middle East.

In the short run, Carter has to be careful that Saudi Arabia doesn't sabotage the fragile triangular arrangement among Washington, Jerusalem and Cairo by withdrawing from Sadat more financial support than the Congress of the United States will give him.

Also, there is a serious danger that the ambiguity in the treaty language about the future of the Palestinians on the West Bank of the

Jordan River and the Gaza Strip may turn into a fundamental misunderstanding — or even into a critical disagreement — that could still wreck the whole Camp David compromise.

The ambiguity of the treaty language on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is still highly dangerous. For as Sadat sees it, it promises self-administration, or autonomy for the Palestinians, even self-determination, which could lead to an independent Palestinian state, even with the right to invite Soviet military arms into that area on the Israeli border. And this, above all else, is what Israel regards as a threat to its national life.

Problem

So there is still a fundamental problem to be resolved. Until a few weeks ago, Carter's diplomacy was very much like the old British diplomacy — optimistic, vaguely confused, tolerant and fair, always seeking confidence, faith, consideration and compromise.

In the last few weeks, however, when these amiable principles seemed to be failing, Carter has switched and rescued himself for a time by what Brzezinski calls the policy of "drama and confrontation" — a kind of heroic or warrior diplomacy that challenges his political adversaries at home and abroad.

The question now is whether Carter will feel that the policy of drama or as the French call it, of the cinema, is the way to go. For a while, he seemed to agree with his faithful and cautious secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, that a false step was more dangerous than no step at all.

Bold

But now, after the success of his latest Middle East adventure, Carter seems to be agreeing with Brzezinski and the hawkish members of Congress that caution in foreign policy declines in timidity, and that the hope for the future lies in being bold in the use of political and military power.

Brzezinski has gone now to Saudi Arabia to try to persuade the leaders of that fantastic family-controlled kingdom that there is a middle way between U.S. principles and U.S. power, and that they ought to give Carter, Sadat and Begin a chance. Much will depend on the success of this mission by the man who has persuaded Carter that the policy of drama and confrontation is the hope of the future.

Letters

On-Off Responses

Anthony Lewis's attempt to defend President Carter's foreign policy (IHT, March 6) has only one merit: it demands that the critics of the administration be more explicit about alternative policies.

This is rather easier than Mr. Lewis suggests, simply because it is proper folly for anyone to imagine that the United States can be a peacemaker without also being a policeman and indeed a soldier.

Yes, the Marines, the B-52s and the Navy may have to intervene directly to defend U.S. interests; and NATO, too, will have to pull its weight but what is really needed is not so much instant involvement in combat as the immediate display of willingness to use force wherever it is needed.

It is impossible to conduct an effective foreign policy by "on-off" postures on human rights, multiple summits and exhortation alone.

LIONEL BLOCH.

London.

Kabul and Marxism

Thomas W. Lippman is correct in asserting (IHT, Feb. 24) that the new Afghan government refuses to admit that it is Marxist now. But that has not always been the case since the Taraki regime seized power last year.

In a booklet, kindly provided for me by the Afghan Embassy here in Moscow, titled "A Short Information About the People's Democrat-

ic Party of Afghanistan" printed by the Government Printing Press in Kabul in 1978, Mr. Taraki is described as an "experienced Marxist" on Page 1. On Page 4-5, the PDPA is said to have worked at "spreading the influence of Marxism-Leninism and the idea of revolutionary struggle of the masses to every nook and corner of the country" prior to the April, 1978, coup. On page 9, the PDPA between 1965-78 is said to have "widely propagated Marxism-Leninism." And on Page 11, "Comrade Hafizullah Amin" (now foreign minister) is described as having "successfully propagated Marxism-Leninism among various levels of the armed forces" prior to the coup.

It appears this booklet is for Soviet and East European consumption only and came into my hands by mistake. During a visit to Kabul last November, Mr. Amin told me it was now "out-of-date" and had been rewritten.

ROBIN KNIGHT.

Bureau Chief.

U.S. News & World Report.

Moscow.

Spring Tonic

If the Potter play reviewed by the always discerning John Walker (IHT, Feb. 16) should move to the United States, it will go down better in the spring. "Brimstone and treacle" translates to "sulfur and molasses" there.

AL HIX.

London.

Bermuda Keeps Its Blessings

By George F. Will

PEMBROKE PARISH, Bermuda — In the 1960s, an unusual henry translated the Bible into Wensleydale, an English dialect found in a cheese-making valley in Yorkshire. If I knew how to say "Bravol" in Wensleydale, I would because the translation was a blow struck for little platoons everywhere.

Bermuda is an admirable platoon, 570 miles off Cape Hatteras, Britain's old colony is logically a sovereign state, economically self-sufficient, and geographically not part of anything else — and in the 1980s it will probably become independent. Logic aside, which is where logic generally is, Bermuda is ambling toward independence not because of any grivance but because of the mild pride of mild people who have many grounds for pride.

Sparkles

The 57,000 Bermudians live on about 20 square miles of land set in an aquamarine sea that is unclouded by sediments from rivers. No one here is ever more than a mile from that sea. Per capita income is better than that of the United States, double that of Britain. Bermudians have all the attributes of civilization, except neon signs and an income tax.

Mark Twain, a frequent visitor, called Bermuda "the loveliest place in the world." It sparkles as though, at night, elves swarm over it, polishing the pastel bungalows with toothbrushes. Bermuda, which has been the beneficiary of countless shipwrecks, almost certainly could be the inspiration for Shakespeare's most magical play, "The Tempest," a drama about shipwrecked people.

This cluster of islands, which nature playfully shaped like a fishhook, never was connected with any landmass. Every form of life it is descended from something carried by waves or winds. Early sailors called it "Island of Devils" because of strange squalls which came from wild pigs, the descendants of pigs that had swum ashore from a shipwreck. Bermuda has been continuously inhabited by humans since 1609, when a ship was wrecked en route to the less charming shores of Virginia.

Some old Bermuda fortunes were built by "privaters" which is the name some Bermudians prefer for the pirates whose descendants became haberdashers and pillars of the community. Which is to say, the origin of some of Bermuda's old families is somewhat like the origin of some of Britain's oldest families. Here is Emerson's impudent description:

"Twenty thousand thieves landed at Hastings (1066). These founders of the House of Lords were greedy and ferocious dragons, sons of greedy and ferocious pirates. They . . . took everything they could carry, they burned, harried, violated, tortured, and killed. . . Such however is the illusion of antiquity and wealth, that decent and dignified men now existing boast their descent from these filthy thieves."

Bermuda always has been tangled in U.S. history. It is said that 100 kegs of gunpowder from the Bermuda arsenal wound up in the U.S. guns pointed at the British when they evacuated Boston in 1776. The burning of Washington in 1814 may have been planned here.

And Bermuda blockade runners almost certainly extended the life of the Confederacy. Tucky Tucker, a local historian, notes that "the only international salute ever tendered the Confederate flag" was fired in Bermuda, a 21-gun salute to the rebel frigate Florida.

Blessings

The fact that the United States did not seize Bermuda in 1777, as Lafayette recommended, or later, was due more to the weakness of the U.S. Navy than to the strength of U.S. principles against forcible expansion. But it is just as well the navy was weak, considering what Americans have made of such playgrounds at Atlantic City.

Bermudians have a long history of preserving their blessings. By 1620, they had the New World's first "endangered species" legislation, to protect turtles. And they had an enchanting law against the unjust killing of swine — whatever the standards of justice are in such matters.

By strictly limiting immigration and the growth of tourism, Bermuda is showing how to preserve fragile social values. And unlike the Caribbean islands to the south and the United States to the west, Bermuda is a closely balanced (60 percent black, 40 percent white) multicultural society, and a successful one. It will be an exemplary member of the New World's family of sovereign nations.

الشرق الأوسط

Obituaries

Alexandre Parodi, Set Up Free-French Government

PARIS, March 16 (NYT) — Alexandre Parodi, 77, Charles de Gaulle's chief clandestine representative in German-occupied France who ran this nation for a few days after its liberation in 1944, died at his home here yesterday. The cause of his death was not revealed.

The Paris-born Mr. Parodi, a ranking civil servant in the Labor Ministry here before World War II, joined the secret directorate of a nascent French resistance movement in July 1942, under the pseudonym of Quartus, in charge of matters pertaining to justice and the press. After the successive arrests in 1943 of the directorate's leaders, Jean Moulin and Emile Bollaert, the then Alger-based Free French named Mr. Parodi as its leader.

He was given the rank of a Cabinet minister, the new code name of Cerat and the function of de Gaulle's viceroy on the spot. More specifically, it was Mr. Parodi's task to set up an embryonic administration for the nation that would be capable of taking over openly once the Germans were driven out.

On Aug. 22, 1944, three days after an anti-German uprising here, Free French representative presided over the first provisional government meeting here at the prime minister's office in the Matignon



Alexandre Parodi

mansion. That was three days before de Gaulle made his entry into the capital to take over.

Meanwhile, Mr. Parodi, a reserved, unflappable man with a cold stare, set up a reasonably efficient network of cadres, prefects, heads of provinces and temporary holders of the major ministerial jobs. That administration in effect preempted tentative Allied plans for a temporary joint military administration which de Gaulle opposed, on the grounds that it would infringe on French sovereignty.

Mr. Parodi became de Gaulle's labor minister, presiding over the introduction of France's present compulsory national health and welfare system.

Mr. Parodi's diplomatic career opened with his assignment as chief French delegate in the Allied negotiations with Italy in 1946. That same year, he was named France's chief representative on the UN Security Council. Later representing France as an observer during the Bikini Atoll nuclear test.

In 1949, Mr. Parodi became the top official of the French Foreign Ministry with the title of secretary-general, a position he held for seven years. He was named as representative to the North Atlantic

Sahara Opponents Appear Set to Escalate

By James M. Markham

MADRID, March 16 (NYT) — A sharpening of the war in the Western Sahara appears to be imminent following a declaration by King Hassan II of Morocco that he was forming a national defense council to shape policy in a situation that he said was becoming "difficult and on the threshold of becoming intolerable."

At the same time, prospects for a compromise in the war have been dimmed further with the formation of a new government in Algeria that has pledged to continue firm support for the Polisario guerrilla organization, which has been fighting for more than three years to attain independence for what was formerly Spanish Sahara. The desert zone, which is rich in phosphates, was jointly annexed by Morocco and Mauritania in late 1975 from Spain.

A Western diplomat in Algiers said of the new government of President Bendjedid Chadli: "These people are going to be as hard as ever. They're on the ascendancy."

King Hassan, who has increasingly felt betrayed by the United States and France on the Sahara issue and who has committed himself to the retention of Morocco's share of the area, is starting to rally internal support for his position.

The Algerian-armed guerrillas have attacked Morocco's 26,000 overextended troops with growing

boldness. On Jan. 28, Polisario forces attacked Tantan in southern Morocco and reportedly killed 100 soldiers and civilians. Moroccan military authorities said that royal forces pursued the Polisario column of 100 Land Rovers deep into the desert and killed 200 of a force of 1,200.

Since a coup in Mauritania last July, Morocco's position in the Sahara has severely weakened. The new Mauritanian government of President Mustapha Ould Mohamed Salek has opened negotiations with Algeria, and the Polisario, and has obliged the 6,000 Moroccan troops in Mauritania to withdraw from around the capital, Nouakchott.

The weak Mauritanian Army has also ignored a significant guerrilla infiltration into the southern zone of the territory. King Hassan, according to sources in Rabat, has become concerned that the guerrillas might proclaim their "Saharan Democratic Arab Republic" in that part of the region.

Beirut Strike Marks

Jumbal Assassination

BEIRUT, March 16 (UPI) — A general strike today closed shops throughout the predominantly Moslem western sector of Beirut as Lebanese leftists and Palestinians marked the second anniversary of the assassination of the Lebanese Socialist Kamal Jumhail.

Mr. Jumhail's wife, Silvia de Bondini, was an accomplished painter. He met her at a dinner party in 1928 when she was the wife of an Italian Fascist diplomat.

She soon left her husband, but she found it impossible to get an Italian divorce. Mr. Jumhail, who had been a lively bachelor, acted with characteristic directness by taking her to Moscow for a quick divorce and a wedding.

They were an exceptionally devoted couple. Although he might snap at subordinates and be impatient with colleagues whom he considered slow-witted, he often talked out his ideas with Mrs. Jumhail as she painted.

Mr. Jumhail received many honors. Among them were the Prix Charlemagne of Aachen, West Germany, the Freedom Award of Freedom House, the Family of Man Award of the Protestant Council of New York and the Robert Schuman Prize. He also held honorary doctorates from Columbia, the University of Glasgow, Princeton, Cambridge and Oxford.

In 1976, the Heads of the nine common markets governments named him Citizen of Europe.

— ALDEN WHITMAN

Chad Rivals Sign Accord In Nigeria to End Strife

LAGOS, Nigeria, March 16 (UPI) — Rival leaders of the Chad Republic and neighboring countries have signed an accord aimed at ending civil strife in Chad, peace-conference officials said today.

President Felix Malloum and his main opponent, Premier Hissene Habre, were among those who signed the agreement in the northern Nigerian city of Kano late yesterday, the officials said. It is to go into effect next Friday.

Chad, a former French colony, which became independent in 1960, has been wracked by intermittent civil war since 1966. The strife is mainly between Arab elements of the northern area and Christian blacks, who inhabit the south.

Other signatories of the pact were Goukouni Quade, leader of Chad's National Liberation Front (Frolinat), army commander Abubakar Abdirahman and the heads of delegations of Nigeria, Libya, Cameroon, the Sudan and Niger.

The agreement was made after six days of negotiations among Chad's faction leaders and the neighboring states. The talks were sponsored by the Nigerian government.

The officials said the accord calls for:

- A general cease-fire in Chad and the establishment of a neutral peacekeeping force to be provided by Nigeria. In addition, an independent monitoring commission under the chairmanship of a Nigerian will be set up. It will be composed of delegates from the countries attending the Kano conference and representatives of the Chad factions.

Cathedral Looted

In Southern Italy

AVERSA, Italy, March 16 (AP) — Thieves raided the cathedral in this southern Italian town and escaped with artistic ornaments, objects and jewels of great value, police reported today.

The theft last night in St. Paul Cathedral in Aversa, north of Naples, was the latest of a series of art thefts from Italian churches, museums and galleries.

Direct Train Links Canton, Hong Kong

HONG KONG, March 16 (Reuters) — The first direct train from China to Hong Kong in 30 years arrived today from Canton on a test run.

The 110-mile journey took just under three hours. Normally, passengers have to change trains at the border town of Lnwu and then undergo lengthy customs procedures.

China last year allowed a Hong Kong company to run a regular Hovcraft service to Canton and also opened a direct air service between the British colony and the city.

DC-10 Forced to Land

TOKYO, March 16 (UPI) — An engine fire forced a Trans International Airlines DC-10 charter to make an emergency landing today at Naha Airport in Okinawa; all 318 passengers and 14 crewmen were unharmed, authorities said.

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Jean Monnet, 90, Father of European Economic Community, Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

of Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat and Calgary.

Recalling his introduction to the free-booting Canadian West, Mr. Monnet said he was impressed by the frontier pragmatism of the people.

As a salesman, young Monnet joined the Hudson's Bay Company into planning his father's brandy on the Canadian market. He also successfully pursued the beverage in the United States, Britain and Egypt, making business and banking friends wherever he went.

Kidney Disorder

A kidney disorder kept him out of the French Army in World War I, but he was attached to the Commerce Ministry, which sent him to London as a liaison man. There Mr. Monnet put his excellent relations with the Hudson's Bay Co. to account by obtaining from it an advance of 100 million francs for his government. The money was spent through the company for French war purchases in Canada.

Meantime, Mr. Monnet worked with various inter-Allied committees that obtained foodstuffs, arms and shipping. His deftness and polish in developing these agencies brought him to the attention of Premier Georges Clemenceau, who named the indefatigable former brandy salesman to France's Supreme Economic Council. It was another instance of the fabled Monnet luck.

"To accomplish things," he once remarked, "you have to be lucky, but to be lucky you have to work hard, because if you don't work hard, you won't see your luck when it comes."

The luck in this instance took him from the Supreme Economic Council to the League of Nations and then to international banking. With the league he helped in the reconstruction of Austria and won an international reputation for his financial shrewdness.

He resigned his league post in 1923 in order to deal with the family brandy business, which he reorganized. He then joined Blair & Co., the American investment bankers, and took a leading role in financing Poland and Romania.

In 1933, he traveled to China as investment adviser to a League of Nations financial mission. On his advice the China Development Corp. was set up, loans for which

Mr. Monnet subsequently floated in Europe and the United States through Monnet, Murman & Co. The company specialized in business reorganizations between 1935 and 1943.

At the outbreak of World War II, Mr. Monnet was called on to organize joint French-British production and rearmament. He was barely begun on the task when France began to fall. To shore up his country, he proposed a French-British union, which was endorsed by Churchill. It was one of Mr. Monnet's few beaux gestes, but it endeared him nonetheless to Churchill, who countersigned his passport and sent him to Washington as a member of the British Supply Council.

There, with access to the highest levels of the U.S. government, he became a close friend of Roosevelt, helped to divert to Britain the war supplies earmarked for France, conceived the idea of lend-lease and coined Roosevelt's phrase: "We must be the great arsenal of democracy."

In 1943 Mr. Monnet went to Algiers for the United States and British Munitions Assignment Board. He had letters from Harry Hopkins, a close friend and Roosevelt's adviser, to Eisenhower (who became a close friend) and to Winston Churchill, the general's political ally. At first Mr. Monnet had the ill judgment to back Gen. Henri-Honore Giraud as the Free French leader over de Gaulle, but he shifted quickly when Gen. Giraud was effectively eased out of the picture.

Bold Proposal

De Gaulle evidently did not bold Mr. Monnet's wrong guess against him, for the general later named him to the National Economic Council, charged with planning the modernization of French industry. But even while toiling on what was called the Monnet Plan and bark-

ing about the "salience" of French politics, his mind, now fixed in a supranational mold, was busy with a bold and detailed proposal for Western European integration that came to the surface in 1950 as the Schuman Plan, and later as the Common Market.

"The idea was all so simple," Mr. Monnet said in retrospect. "After the war France had to rebuild. Italy was in a miserable condition. All the Benelux countries were defeated and the future was far from clear. So European union was a natural feeling."

Actually, Mr. Monnet had recognized that coal and steel production in Western Europe was one of the keys to successful rebuilding of French industry, and the problem was how to free that production from tariff and other national restrictions.

A start in this direction had been made by Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, the Benelux countries — when they formed a customs union. Building on this, Mr. Monnet and his associates carried on long and intricate negotiations that resulted in the European Coal and Steel Community. In addition to France and the Benelux countries, it included a renaissance West Germany and Italy.

"The people of Europe want this change," he said at the time. "This new community is a revolution in Europe, perhaps the greatest Europe has known. We are embarked on the liberation of Europe from its past."

Having breached almost single-handedly the economic walls of the six nations, Mr. Monnet became the first president of the High Authority of the Coal and Steel Community, with headquarters in Luxembourg. He was 64 at the time, but with an apostle's fervor he worked 12 hours a day, drank sparingly of a good Calvados 1934

Diminished CENTO to Act On Turkey Bid to Disband

ANKARA, March 16 (AP) — The secretary-general of the Central Treaty Organization announced today that he was taking steps to dissolve the alliance at the request of the Turkish government.

CENTO is a defense pact among Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Britain. The United States is an associate member. Earlier this week, Iran and Pakistan declared their intentions to withdraw from the organization.

Kamran Gurun, a Turkish career diplomat, said that he soon will issue invitations to the member countries for a meeting of the nations' foreign ministers to discuss and act on the request.

In a Cabinet session yesterday, the Turkish government decided that the alliance had effectively come to an end, since Pakistan and Iran have said they are withdrawing.

"If these two countries consider the pact no longer useful," Mr. Gurun said, "it also has no meaning left for Turkey."

He said that Turkey's umbrella against aggression was already insured by its membership in NATO. Mr. Gurun said that Turkey's dissolution request was different from Pakistan's notification of withdrawal, and was undertaken according to the provisions of the treaty.

He said that if the member countries supported the Turkish request, the alliance could be terminated before the treaty's expiration date in April, 1980.

Iran has announced its plans to withdraw from the alliance, but no official notification has been received, Mr. Gurun said.

The treaty was established as the Baghdad Pact between Iraq and Turkey in 1955 as part of the policy of John Foster Dulles, the late U.S. secretary of state, to promote anti-Soviet alliances. It was subsequently expanded to include Iran, Pakistan and Britain, and was renamed CENTO after Iraq's withdrawal in 1959.

Pakistan has been dissatisfied with the alliance since 1965, when CENTO extended it no aid in its war with India over Kashmir.

Peru Sends Soldiers Against Mine Strikes

LIMA, March 16 (AP) — The government sent troops today to the Toquepala and Cajone copper mines in the southern Andes to try to break up strikes by about 3,500 miners seeking higher wages.

The miners have been told that they will be fired unless they end their strikes.

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Hiring Americans Abroad: 'Too Damned Expensive' for U.S. Firms

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS (IHT) — The United States treats its citizens living abroad less favorably than do seven other selected nations, according to a recent study. In the end, the study says, that is extremely costly to U.S. corporations.

The 260-page report, "The Expatriate Employee," was assembled by Consultex S.A. and Business International, Geneva-based international research firms. It is being distributed to the Carter administration and to congressmen in a campaign to expand the rights of U.S. citizens living overseas. It is also being sold to corporations — for \$850 a copy — as a primer in the costs of hiring foreign-based citizens from various nations. (The report is titled unfortunately, the word "expatriate" better refers to one who lives in a foreign country and who has renounced allegiance to his native country.)

"The conclusion is: Don't hire an American overseas," said Andrew Sundberg, the report's author and a founder of Consultex and of American Citizens Abroad, the latest group fighting for rights of U.S. citizens who are foreign-based.

"The American abroad is too damned expensive," Sundberg said. "The United States doesn't pay one single penny for the education of American children overseas. There are obligations — and no benefits."

ACA, founded four years ago in Geneva, has been instrumental in pushing legislation through Congress for the benefit of overseas U.S. citizens. It recently submitted to the White House a list of 30 specific areas in

which U.S. laws discriminate against Americans living abroad. ACA is pushing for a special presidential commission to study the situation of foreign-based U.S. citizens.

The study appears to be the first nongovernmental attempt to set in multinational context the plight faced by these citizens. It examines the laws that govern them and compares their situations with those of foreign-based citizens of France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. It examines the rights, benefits and obligations they accrue when they move abroad, particularly their tax obligations.

'There are obligations — and no benefits.'

U.S. corporations, alone among those of the nations studied, objected to their government's policies on its foreign-based citizens. Many firms apparently indicated that they would continue their policy of repatriating Americans, replacing them with other nationals, particularly Britons and Canadians. The study gives no figures on that trend, however.

Of the nations studied, the United States is the only one that taxes citizens who live and work overseas. In general, U.S. corporations have footed the extra tax bill of U.S. citizens

who live abroad through tax-equalization programs.

Because of U.S. income taxes, according to the study, a single American living in a country with no local income tax would have to earn \$170,000 to net \$100,000. An expatriate from another of the countries studied would not be liable to home-country income taxes, and therefore would net all of a \$100,000 salary. To net \$150,000, the American would have to earn \$270,000 because of the U.S. tax burden.

U.S. companies often extend cost-of-living, housing and education allowances to Americans working overseas to compensate for added costs. In calculating how expensive an U.S. employee (compared with other nationals) is to a U.S. company overseas, the study cites several examples of Americans working overseas.

An overseas U.S. employee with a \$150,000 salary, for example, might receive \$60,000 a year in cost-of-living and other allowances. Of his \$210,000 gross, he would be liable, under the 1978 U.S. tax code, for \$112,000 in taxes.

The study assumes that the corporation will reimburse the employee for the total tax, and notes that the reimbursement will be counted as taxable income. If the corporation then reimburses the employee for the subsequent extra tax, that compensation will also be taxed by the U.S. government. In the end, that employee would cost the corporation \$434,510 for one year of work.

The report assumes that the corporation will pick up the entire tax burden of the overseas

employee but that it will not extend cost-of-living allowances to any other nationals.

Most corporations do not pay the entire extra tax burden, however. And the comparative tables do not take into account the subtleties of other nations' tax laws, which sometimes tax its foreign-based citizens on a portion of their income while they are abroad.

The report concludes: "U.S. expatriates simply cannot compete on an equal footing" in overseas markets.

According to the report, the U.S. fails to treat its citizens well on other issues, including subsidies for primary and secondary education (although under the 1978 tax law, U.S. citizens overseas can take a tax deduction for educating their children). Social Security coverage and the transmission of citizenship to children born overseas. The United States, however, permits overseas residents to vote in national elections.

A total of 970,000 French citizens live abroad, 1.83 percent of the French population. There are 341,000 Swiss overseas, 3.2 percent of Switzerland's population.

Italy, of the countries studied, has the most citizens living abroad, with more than 5 million (nearly 10 percent of its population). The United Kingdom is second, with 2.5 million Britons, 4.56 percent of the population. The United States is third, with 1.79 million, including nonmilitary governmental employees and dependents — but that is only .83 percent of the U.S. population.

Of the governments studied, the French and the Swiss hold their expatriate communities in highest regard. The report says that foreign-

based French citizens are protected by the constitution of the Fifth Republic. They are represented in the government by six overseas senators elected by an electoral college chosen by foreign-based citizens.

Employees of French companies overseas continue to receive social benefits, including health care and unemployment compensation. If they work for non-French companies, they can still benefit from these systems by making payments.

The French government subsidizes the education of French children overseas. In 1976, it spent \$100 million on overseas teacher salaries.

'The question is: Why are we doing this? Nobody knows.'

and on the operation of more than 400 overseas French schools, thereby obviating French companies' having to make large outlays to help overseas employees educate their children. The French can vote in national elections from abroad. With special exceptions, foreign-based citizens do not pay French income tax.

Switzerland is also benevolent in the treatment of its foreign-based citizens, who are seen as promoting Swiss trade. According to the report, overseas Swiss are considered a "fifth

Switzerland," a reference to the nation's linguistic groups, German, French, Italian, Romansh.

Although foreign-based citizens are not represented in the Swiss legislature, the Commission of Overseas Swiss is regularly consulted by the government. Several government officials sit on the commission.

Swiss foreign-based citizens are exempt from military service and from most tax obligations. Additionally, the government supports the Solidarity Fund for Swiss Abroad, an insurance policy against possible losses from expropriation and political upheaval.

In general, all the countries except the United States minimize tax and military obligations for foreign-based citizens, while insuring most citizenship rights and some benefits.

The report notes that many of the countries — including Switzerland, Germany and Britain — discriminate against women in the right to transmit citizenship to children while abroad. The United States and France do not.

According to Sundberg, the U.S. "dumps" on its overseas nationals. "The United States takes the attitude that the numbers of Americans abroad is irrelevant to whether the United States sells abroad. Only Americans have to compete with a handicap. The question is: Why are we doing this? Nobody knows."

The report has been sold to about 60 corporations. Sundberg hopes that it will educate congressmen on what he considers an unfair situation. "No longer," he says, "will they be able to say they don't know."

Tests Find TV a Boob Tube: Medium Is a Mental Massage

By Barry Siegel

LOS ANGELES — One day in November, 1969, sociologist Herbert Krugman seated his secretary in front of a television set and taped a tiny electrode to the back of her head.

A fine wire ran from the electrode through a wall, where it was connected to a Grass Model 7 Polygraph, a Honeywell 7600 tape system and a CAT 400B computer. Perhaps now, Krugman thought, he would begin to find out what really happens to people when they watch television.

He had for some years been calling television a medium that usually requires little from a viewer. But he also knew that television was enormously popular, and that it seemed to influence people in almost immeasurable ways. Why? What does television do to people? His first experiment's findings surprised him.

His secretary had been leafing through a magazine when the television set was turned on. As soon as she looked up, her brain waves slowed significantly. Within 20 seconds, she was in what scientists call a predominantly alpha state — one occurring when someone is relaxed, passive, unfocused and not paying attention to anything.

Scientists say that a person can slip into such a state when he is daydreaming, staring into a fireplace, driving along a country road, or starting to fall asleep. No one is ever entirely in an alpha state. A person's brain is always full of different types of waves — beta, alpha, theta and delta, from fastest to slowest — with one type dominating.

Scientists also say that you cannot remain in an alpha state if you are paying visual attention to something, are noticing something outside yourself or are actively thinking.

Krugman was particularly intrigued to find that his secretary's brain-wave response to three television commercial scenarios was basically the same, even though she said that she liked one, disliked another and was bored by the third. Her brain, he concluded, was responding not to the content, but to the experience of watching television.

New Approach

Thus began what has become, in the last few years, the newest and most unusual approach to the frustrating task of figuring out just what effect television really has.

The medium's effects have been studied at great length, particularly in the last decade, but the findings usually have been labeled tentative or inconclusive. Evidence can be marshaled to support any viewpoint, scientists cannot agree and no one says anything without qualifying it.

Moreover, most studies have focused on the effect of specific programs on such behavior as violence, voting patterns and consumer buying habits. Only recently have researchers started asking questions about the effects of watching any television, regardless of content.

Researching and measuring viewer brain waves, one part of the new inquiry, became practical only recently with the availability of amplifiers and computers, which build up, decipher and sort out brain-wave patterns.

The attractions of such research are obvious. Might there be physiological evidence for what

social critics and frequent viewers have been saying all along? Critics often maintain that television turns people into zombies. When questioned, people sometimes say that they watch television without really knowing or caring what is on. Some say that they feel hypnotized or "like a vegetable."

Television often is compared to drugs or alcohol as a way to blot out the real world and retreat into a nonthinking, worry-free state. Some people say that they use television as a way to fall asleep.

It is frequently noted that educated people watch television even though they are scornful of its content; in fact, they will often choose standard entertainment over a cultural program. Surveys suggest that more people watch television to relax than to derive information or to be entertained. The majority of viewers say that they make a decision to watch television, not a specific program.

'Fireplace'

After conducting a brain-wave experiment that confirmed Krugman's findings, television researcher Peter Crown, a physiological psychologist and documentary filmmaker, said that he began to think "that television, in addition to being a source of information and entertainment, had taken on the role of the 'electronic fireplace' of our time."

"Just as gazing into a campfire can be absorbing and hypnotic, so can gazing at the television screen. It doesn't matter what's on. It only matters that there is something emitting changing patterns of light to capture the attention. Perhaps this is the reason that many people see terrible shows night after night. They simply needed to watch something, no matter how good or bad."

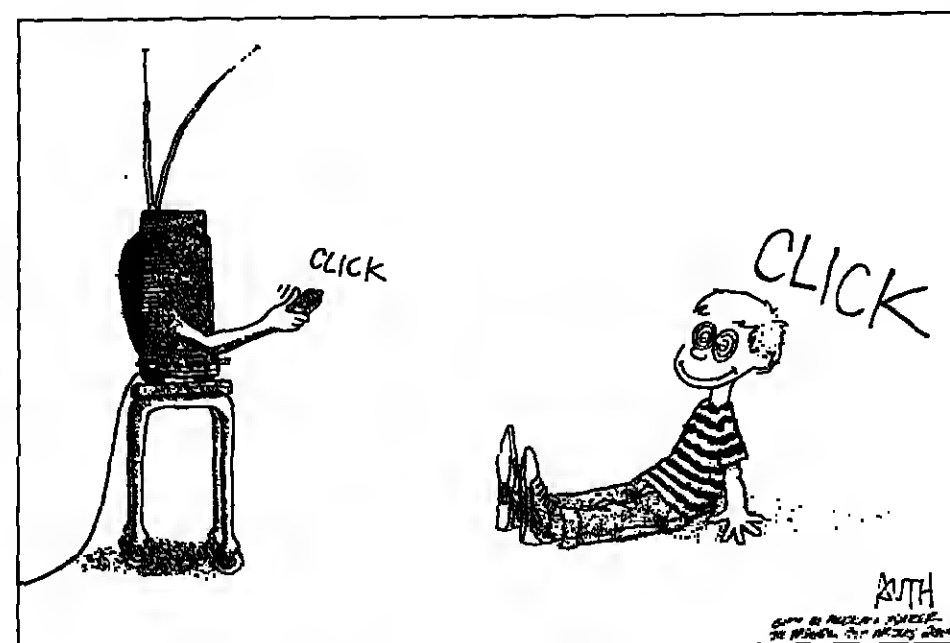
Corporations, commercial networks and advertising agencies have made their own use of brain-wave studies. In fact, they are the ones who are funding much of the current research — more for practical advertising and marketing purposes, of course, than out of academic curiosity.

The Simmons Market Research Bureau is conducting a brain-wave study for five national magazines — TV Guide, Readers Digest, Time, Newsweek and Family Circle — that are interested in the relative effects of print and television.

Krugman's experiments have been financed by General Electric, for whom he is the manager of corporate public opinion research. (He has also taught at Yale, Princeton and Columbia, has been an Air Force and State Department consultant and is a past president of the American Association for Public Opinion Research.)

Although Krugman is probably the most respected researcher of his type in the nonacademic world, his first experiment was criticized by academics because it tested only one person watching three commercials.

He acknowledges the test's primitive nature, but he and Dr. Sidney Weinstein, the physiological psychologist who carried it out, said that they have since conducted the same experiment many times with other subjects, using commercial



and regular programming, and have come up with the same results.

Others conducting similar tests support their findings. Dr. Thomas Mulholland, chief of psychophysiology at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Boston, says that he was "frankly surprised" at the preponderance of alpha waves in 40 children he tested while they watched television.

Dr. Valentine Appel, executive vice president of the Simmons research bureau, says that his results support Krugman. So do Crown's experiments at Hampshire College in Massachusetts.

Network Research

The three commercial networks have "social research" departments. When questioned about brain-wave research and alpha waves, the department heads expressed interest, but conceded that they have scant knowledge. "It's certainly possible," said NBC's Ron Milavsky, "I know personally that concentrating on the TV screen puts me to sleep."

A highly knowledgeable source disclosed that two of the three networks have, on experimental bases, used brain-wave measurements as a way to forecast which proposed programs and performers will get the best audience responses.

That was confirmed by a network official, but it is a subject that seems to make some people uneasy. Questioned, an advertising executive and a network official started defending themselves against accusations of mind control and unethical behavior, although the issues had never been raised during the interviews.

Last summer, Crown measured the brain waves of 20 subjects as they watched a half hour of "That's Hollywood." At first he was confused: The viewers did not show a significant increase in alpha waves. In fact, in 13 cases the amount of alpha waves decreased sharply about two-thirds through the program.

He reviewed the tape. The show involved mostly standard Western shoot-outs, but for four minutes, starting at the 20-minute mark, it featured Jane Russell, Marilyn Monroe and Gene Tierney. Crown's subjects had understandably snapped out of their alpha states and paid sharp attention to those four minutes.

"Content influences your mental state," Crown said, "and so does the physical act of watching TV. It's a combination."

But some scientists think that the television

viewer tends eventually to lapse into a predominantly alpha state no matter what is on. They say that his mind usually will grow accustomed to the visual stimuli and virtually shut down unless the stimuli keep changing.

At a recent University of Southern California conference, where professors and television executives debated how television should be studied, Richard Wald — the former head of NBC News and now senior vice president at ABC — raised an intriguing set of questions:

"TV harps on a very few themes," said Wald. "Only those eternal verities — lust, violence, sins and virtues — cut across all lines and make broad waves. We live in a society where this is rained down on us all the time. What is this doing to us? How are my children different from me? Where is all this data headed to? What is the larger point? How finally is television changing the character of modern man?"

The queries got lost in the shuffle of conference talk, and soon former CBS President Bob Wood — standing out as something of a curmudgeon — raised a different question:

"I don't think we should study TV at all," he said. "It's been studied to death. We should instead study the audience. It doesn't want lofty, intellectual stuff, doesn't care about quality programming. Why?"

So the discussion shifted to talk of the audience's "junk-food mentality" and of poor ratings for documentaries and public television. It was just as well. The fact is that no one can begin to answer Wald's questions, at least not with hard evidence. But a few television researchers think they may be able to answer Wood's.

They would tell Wood that the very nature of television forces, or at least induces, reduction, concentration. That is what the TV set is for, they would say. Programs that require high concentration may just not be suited to television.

"I hesitate to make a value judgment about this," Peter Crown concludes. "It should, instead, be the beginning of consciousness-raising. When a viewer starts watching the 7 p.m. news and he suddenly finds himself watching the Tonight Show without knowing what happened, I hope he might now have some consciousness about his own behavior. He will begin to understand why. He will begin to understand what happened."

— Los Angeles Times

Britain's Troops in Ulster Trudge Toward a Decade

By William Borders

BELFAST (NYT) — Nearly a decade after British troops began patrolling the streets of this troubled province, their mission shows few signs of ending.

The number of killings and bombings in the sectarian guerrilla war is down significantly from the level of a couple of years ago, and government officials here are beginning to speak hopefully of turning the corner on violence.

But the resistance of the Irish Republicans who want the "Brits out" is still tough and tenacious, and people who just wish that the killing would stop are now worried about what a young Belfast lawyer called "a lowering of our sights."

"I'm afraid that we have come to the point where we regard all this as normal," he said, gesturing toward the tangles of barbed wire and army fortifications that surround the center of the city.

Everyone who enters central Belfast is checked for bombs or guns. "But you get so that you don't notice," a woman shopper said as she offered her purse for inspection on the way into a bookstore. Similarly, no one but newcomers seems to pay much attention to the soldiers, dressed in camouflage battle fatigues, who patrol the streets with automatic rifles or rumble around menacingly in brown armored trucks.

The tension is still there, though, on both sides, and sometimes it spills out, as it did late one night last month when a 20-year-old British soldier on guard duty in one of Belfast's most hazardous neighborhoods apparently went berserk and began firing indiscriminately, wounding a fellow trooper and killing another before a soldier shot and killed him.

And it does go on — one day a car bomb, then perhaps a couple of days of peace, followed by an ambush that kills a soldier or the discovery of a terrorist explosives cache or an attack on one of the army helicopters that clutter overhead day and night, watching.

The hostility between the province's Protestant majority and Catholic minority is ancient, and it brought British troops into action here again in mid-1969, following particularly bloody clashes.

After rising to a maximum of 21,000 in 1972, the British troop strength in Northern Ireland is down to 13,000. More and more, the army is trying to yield its role to the police. But whenever the situation gets serious, the soldiers become conspicuous again.

The current focus of the Republican campaign is the question of how prisoners are treated. For years the police, most of whom are Protestant, have been accused of torturing the Catholic activists during interrogation.

In the last week, those charges have gotten some important support, in a controversy that ranged into the House of Commons in London. Dr. Robert Irwin, a police surgeon in Belfast, said that he had examined 150 prisoners whom he believes had been "physically ill-treated" during police questioning in the Castlereagh detention center in Belfast.

"I have seen ruptured ear drums," the doctor said in a television interview that immediately set off howls of protest both here and in London. "I have seen injuries both to the wrist and little joints in the fingers, which have been caused by squeezing the hand or by twisting the

fingers." In addition, the government has now released the report of a judicial commission set up last year to investigate Amnesty International's charges that prisoners were being tortured.

In considerably milder language, the report comes to some of the same conclusions, finding injuries that "were not self-inflicted and were sustained during the period of detention at a police office." Among a number of recommendations, the committee called for the installation of closed-circuit TV cameras in the interrogation rooms, and guaranteed access to lawyers for prisoners.

In a tumultuous session of Parliament, Roy Mason, the secretary of state for Northern Ireland, fielded one hostile question after another on the subject, and promised a detailed response to the report in the spring.

The political status of prisoners is also an issue. The Republicans have attracted a good bit of attention with a protest demonstration at Maze Prison near Belfast, which houses most of the 2,000 persons in jail for crimes related to terrorism.

Demanding to be treated as political prisoners and not as common criminals, several hundred have for months refused to wash, use toilets, wear any clothes or leave their cells for anything except mass and visits from relatives. Mr. Mason has said: "They are murderers and bombers and such. They do not deserve special status in jail, and they will not get it."

But the Republicans point out that they are tried in special courts without juries, which they regard as an acknowledgment that their defenses are not routine.

Meanwhile, on the streets of the heavily Catholic and Republican Falls Road area of West Belfast, there are no police patrols in evidence, and when the soldiers pass through, it is in their armored trucks, with gun barrels protruding, seldom on foot. The militant provisional wing of the IRA says it is the civil authority here.

"We must take care of our own neighborhoods ourselves," said Tom Hartley, 31, a rebel who recently spent time in prison on a charge of being a member of the IRA. It is a charge he vigorously denies, but in a protest march that he took through Belfast the other day in support of the prisoners' strike, the 1,500 marchers chanted "IRA" when they passed the well-fortified police station.

When the march ended at a police barrack near the center of the city, dozens of boys pelted the police and soldiers with bottles and stones.



China's Party Paper Pounces on Mao's Great Leap Forward

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG (NYT) — When the Chinese Communist Party decreed in December that it would henceforth shift the focus of its work from political struggle to economic development, many Chinese must have welcomed the news. But there are apparently still some political scores to be settled before this happy goal can be achieved — the most important being with the Great Helmsman himself, Mao.

A front-page article in the party newspaper, the People's Daily, recently sounded the strongest and most far-reaching attack on Mao to date. It asserted that the root of all China's political and economic troubles in recent years lay not with the radical so-called "Gang of Four," or with former Defense Minister Lin Biao or even with the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s, but rather in the disastrous Great Leap Forward of 1958-1959.

It was then, the article contended, in the era when Mao began the commune movement and purged Marshal Peng Dehuai (Peng Teh-buai) for criticizing his excesses, that the party became embroiled in political squabbles and "an erroneous left tendency" began.

The article did not mention Mao by name. His detractors are still not prepared to go that far. But every Chinese knows that it was Mao

who in 1959 toppled Defense Minister Peng, one of China's great military heroes.

The author of the article was Lu Dingyi, the onetime head of the party's propaganda department, who was himself ousted in the Cultural Revolution. Lu reappeared in January, one of the last victims of those years to be rehabilitated.

In his article, he argued that, while the 1959 action had originally been intended to correct the errors of the Great Leap Forward, "it turned into a meeting to oppose the correct views of comrade Peng Dehuai, and the tendency became increasingly left. This erroneous left tendency later developed into a line, and was only corrected after the Gang of Four was smashed in October, 1976," a month after Mao's death.

Trip in Question

Lu's attack might be personal revenge for his years in political purgatory, but it may serve other purposes. Until now, Peking's leaders have had to use an awkward semantic ruse to explain why Mao's radical associates, including his widow, Jiang Qing (Chiang Ching), should be criticized for being leftists. The formula was that they were "leftist in form but rightist in essence."

A fundamental precept in China has been that

erring on the left is only an excess of zeal, while making a rightist mistake betrays capitalist tendencies and is therefore much more serious. This has meant, as another article in the People's Daily pointed out recently, that many Chinese remained afraid of applying the pragmatic growth-oriented policies of China's current leaders.

Now Lu has proclaimed that Mao and his followers were leftists after all, and the worse for it. The damage they caused by "disproportionate development" continued, he wrote, "and to this day we have to go on recognizing it and overcoming it."

Did Lu intend to include Hua Guofeng (Hua Kuo-feng), the Communist Party chairman and premier, in this group? Hua was appointed personally by Mao and must bear this cross. Some analysts here are already beginning to wonder whether Hua will make his scheduled trip this spring to France, West Germany and Britain.

Despite China's border war with Vietnam, life for most Chinese has gone on as usual. So, apparently, has the practice of "taking the back door," the Chinese way of using personal connections to wheedle more food, better housing or scarce consumer items out of the inefficient bureaucracy. Now, however, there is a new factor in this game: the hundreds of U.S. Europe-

an and Japanese businessmen who have flocked to China in the last year looking for deals.

Most contracts are signed after straight hard bargaining over endless cups of tea, but some Chinese are beginning to ask for other considerations. A representative of a U.S. aircraft manufacturer who has made several sales trips to China reported being asked by an official of a Chinese trade corporation to bring in a bottle of a well-known brandy on his next visit.

The head of a European firm, who flew his own plane to Peking, brought in color television sets and chocolates, which rival executives spotted as the presents were being carried through a Peking hotel.

New Arrest Law

A lawyer in Hong Kong who was helping to negotiate for a small factory operation in Canton received a more unusual request. "We hear you can buy movie-cassette tapes of 'Deep Throat' in Hong Kong. Could you get us one?" He did, and the deal was signed.

As the first concrete step toward its promised creation of a new legal system, Peking recently adopted a set of revised regulations for arrest and detention. The new rules, which replace a largely ignored 1954 law, are designed to pre-

vent the kind of arbitrary arrests, prolonged detentions, beatings and political persecution that have occurred in the last two decades.

In the view of Jerome Cohen of the Harvard Law School, a specialist in Chinese law, the new law is "a significant step, since it shows the government's awareness that this is a matter of great public concern." He added that it remained to be seen whether the regime could get the police to put the new regulations into effect.

Under the new law, the police may still detain a person before he is formally arrested, but he must be interrogated within 24 hours. After 10 days, he or his family may demand that the prosecutor either issue an arrest warrant or release him.

Moreover, the police must obtain the arrest warrant from the prosecutor's office, theoretically a separate agency, and the new law specifies that only the police, not some group like the Red Guards, may make an arrest. To make it easier for the police to comply with the law and thereby build more respect for it, they now have seven days, instead of only one, after detaining a person, to decide whether there is sufficient evidence to formally arrest him.

There is still no limit on how long an arrested person can be held without trial. And the police are not required to have a warrant to search a person or his house.

Around the Galleries

The Fierce Images of Guttuso

London

Renato Guttuso, Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle St., London W1, to March 24.

Painter of haunting, violent still lifes, and homages to his artist heroes — Goya, Giorgione, Courbet, Leonardo, Zurbarán, Cranach — Guttuso's recent works make no compromise with quiet good taste. These are fierce, powerful images, and none the worse for that.

Edward Gorey, Francis Kyle Gallery, 9 Maddox St., London W1, to March 23.

French studies at Yale and an uninterrupted attendance at the New York City Ballet from 1956 on are two major influences on Chicago-born Gorey. These extraordinary drawings compose his narrative volumes, nine of which have just been published here to coincide with his first London show.

Ardizzone, Dzierzynski, Fantoni, Campbell & Franks, 37 New Cavendish St., London W1, to March 24.

Three disparate figurative artists excellently complement one another. Edward Ardizzone shows intimate watercolors and drawings, while Andre Dzierzynski and Peter Fantoni paint landscapes abstracted from the many places in which each has traveled.

Rodriguez Hidalgo, Chande Galleries, 5/6 Cork St., London W1, to March 27.

Hidalgo brings all the ardor of his Andalusian blood, and the same kind of bravura and cunning to his painting as he used in his youth in his profession of matador. Working in Chinese lacquer on fine-weave canvas, he creates turbulent and fiery paintings which typify the essential Spain.

The Nursery Wall, Langton Gallery, 3 Langton St., London SW10, to March 28.

Subtitled "An anthology of children's illustrators 1850/1978," the show comprises more than 60 drawings and watercolors. Among famous names and books included are Edmund Dulac, "Sinbad the Sailor"; Kate Greenaway, "Birth-day Book for Children"; and "The Language of Flowers"; Arthur Rackham, "Norse Legend"; Mervyn Peake, "Grimm's Household Tales"; and Robla Jacques, "A Book of Giants."

Robert Wraith, Belgrave Gallery, 17 Motcomb St., London SW1, to March 29.

Wraith, still in his mid-20s, divides his working time between London and Florence, where he acts as a fresco assistant to Pietro Annigoni. Portraits, landscapes and still lifes — the stocks-in-trade of the traditional classic painter — are his themes, and show him to be a diligent pupil fast developing a mastery of his own.

Marit Aschan, Roy Miles Fine Paintings, 6 Duke St., St. James's, London SW1, to March 30.

For long a painter in oils, since the mid-1960s Marit Aschan has been working almost exclusively in enamel and metals, the better to portray the movements of sky and sea, and the ever-changing patterns of natural growth. Her first show in England for eight years, the recent work has a magisterial strength and certainty, and a wealth of subtle colors and textures.

Paintings from the Davies Collection, Widenstein, 147 New Bond St., London W1, to March 30.



Paris exhibit features Voltaire.

Gwendoline and Margaret Davies were two sisters who willed their collections of French painting to the National Museum of Wales. Under the auspices of the Welsh Arts Council, 34 of the finest pictures are in this loan show. They include a superb Renoir of 1878, "La Parisienne," six Millers, six Daumiers, three of the best of Monet's small "Nymphs," three of his Venetian pieces, and his "Rouen Cathedral" — symphonic in grisaille of 1894.

Fans From the East, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London SW7, to April 15.

Organized jointly by the museum and the Birmingham City Art Gallery in conjunction with the international Fan Circle, this show, with emphasis on the artistic aspects of fan painting and the use of the fan motif in other forms, is in five parts — Japan, China, European Chinoiserie, India to the Philippines, and, in some respects the most interesting section of all, the art of Katy Talati, a contemporary painter educated in the Chinese tradition.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Paris

Voltaire, Bibliothèque Nationale, 58 Rue de Richelieu, Paris 2, to April 22.

Voltaire (1694-1778) is the French writer most abundantly represented by documents, manuscripts and letters at the Bibliothèque Nationale and the exhibition includes more than 700 items, including many on loan from other public or private collections. Born François-Marie Arouet, Voltaire adopted his pseudonym at the age of 24 after a stay of nearly one year in the Bastille. His life was never sedate, and though he was a valetudinarian much of the time (subsisting when circumstances permitted on a peculiar diet of cocoa, coffee and buns), he was an extraordinarily prolific writer and pamphleteer. He has remained in the public imagination as the toothless, sharp featured patriarch in regiment at Ferney (now Ferney-Voltaire, near Geneva) and his monuments show him mainly in this aspect, so it is refreshing to find portraits of him at other ages. Voltaire's main merit, aside from his crystalline prose, is that he was all his life a vigorous and brilliant opponent of intolerance and bigotry. His own sharp pen got him into hot water with the powerful during most of his life and his police file (No. 141 here), which describes him as "tall and dry with the appearance of a satyr" adds that he is "un aigle pour l'esprit et un fort mauvais sujet pour les sentiments" — that is, a genius of wit and a troublemaker when it comes to convictions. A slightly barbaric homage sent his brain to rest at the Comédie Française, his heart at the Bibliothèque

Nationale and the rest of him — after the Revolution — in the Pantheon.

Leafing through the catalog reveals how impossible Voltaire has remained to embalm in any of the platitudes with which convention attempts to neutralize the great minds and original tempers of the past. Voltaire remains an impossible, ingratiating wisp and every page has some trait of petulance or wit that brings him back to life for us. It also brings back to life instances of the grotesque and stupid cruelty of his century which have, however, been infinitely surpassed in more recent times.

Zao Wou-ki, Bibliothèque Nationale, 58 Rue de Richelieu, Paris 2, to March 22.

Zao Wou-ki arrived in France in 1949 at the age of 28 and promptly began to absorb the aesthetic lesson of some 20th-century artists. Klee among others whom he had not had the opportunity to discover in the course of his art studies in China. The current exhibition is devoted to the artist's gift of his graphic work to the Bibliothèque, and though presented rather stuffily in a room which is not really appropriate for exhibitions, it allows one to follow his evolution over the last 30 years, from the attractive, sensitive and moderately representational works of the beginning to the present manner of abstraction which nature is never very far away.

Francis Hirth, Galerie Erard, 16 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to March 19.

Francis Hirth, 35, is showing here a sequence of drawings of exceptional interest and promise. His manner is nonrepresentational (mainly) yet suggestive of an original space arising out of an assemblage of crisp little lines. Here we have a hint of a lunar crater, there of a cloud, perhaps. In fact it is neither, being a fantasy world of authentic urgency expressed in a visual language of beauty and quality.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

Rome

Giacomo Balla, 33 Works From 1901-1949, San Marco, 61 Via del Babuino, Rome, through March.

The master of Futurism and one of the most painterly painters of Italy is seen here in several of his periods. In the early "divisionist" style there are great oils full of vigor, a large portrait of his mother and of a madwoman standing in a sunlit doorway, the most remarkable. Then we skip the height of the Futurist period and are shown only the declining years of it, when the old drive was missing and the large thrusting abstract shapes were not moving and were somewhat contrived.

In the last years of his long life, Balla became entirely figurative again, still very able and quick, even though verging sometimes on the sentimental, as in "Seasons," showing four girls in a glow of red, as if they were on the cover of a chocolate box. But a searching self-portrait of 1928 and particularly disarming one of 1947 are intense and touching.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

The Art Market

Historians' Categories for Painters: Not Always What They Seem

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, March 16 (IHT) — Old masters in what is recognized by art historians as the uppermost range have continually vanished from the auction market. They have left the floor to the middle and lower ranges — allowing auction houses to fulfill a role that museums should but cannot play. By focusing on paintings not in the limelight they remind us how limited the labeling of art history can be: how arbitrary its recognition or denial of aesthetic achievement.

Last Monday at a Drouot sale conducted by auctioneer Marc Ferri, a small group of paintings could not have been better selected to demonstrate the arbitrariness of categorization into clear-cut schools.

Among the first lots was a drawing in pen and wash representing a battle fought at Chiari, Italy, on Sept. 1, 1701. The highly detailed composition, teeming with horsemen in a hilly landscape is not unknown to specialists. A painter and engraver called Jan van Huclenburg, known for his country scenes, was born in Antwerp and his work reflects the Flemish love for extreme precision in handling vegetation and the northern penchant for a realistic touch, such as the road resting by the case in the picture sold Monday. But to call Van Dael a Flemish artist without further qualification is misleading. In 1786, Van Dael, then 22, settled in Paris. That year he embarked on decorative painting in the chateaux at Chantilly, Saint-Cloud and Bellevue, presumably harmonizing his style with the French character of the decoration. By 1793 he was awarded a lodging — in the former royal Louvre.

That this admirable man could adjust is demonstrated by his sailing through di-

verse regimes. He successfully worked for Napoleon I, Josephine and Louis XVIII, and finally got the Legion d'Honneur from Charles X. In his still life dated 1807, sold Monday for 28,070 francs, he demonstrates a concern for symmetry and clarity that is pre-eminently Gallic, as was his palette with light blue, light red, and very little brown — in short, much lighter than the one his Flemish contemporaries would favor.

The story continued with artists such as Florent Willemts (1823-1903), an academic artist represented Monday by a genre painting sold for 31,920 francs. Willemts, born in Liege, studied in the Malines Academy, but in 1844 he was already firmly established in Paris, where he spent the rest of his life. His study of a woman standing in a drawing room with her back to an open door undoubtedly owes something to his northern origin — considerable care has been taken with the embroidered hangings and a tapestry in the background, as well as in the handling of the ruffled taffeta of the woman's dress. But the attempt at creating a majestic effect conveyed by the posture, the touch of classicism in the Louis XVI-style park visible through the door, the handling of the face, are all very French.

Sentencing by consignment to art history silence has claimed other victims. Who remembers Desre Lesy (1806-1859)? He is equally difficult to classify although geographically his case is simple: born in Bruges, died in Ghent, never surviving from Flanders. Monday a landscape of his

showed an artist cultivating a composition marked by the impact of 17th-century Dutch painting, interested in light effects suggestive of Claude Lorrain, and clearly aware of the French romantic school with its handling of dim trees in chiaroscuro. Partly because the paint surface of the sky showed signs of wear but partly because his name means little today, this very fine landscape was knocked down at a ludicrous 3,800 francs.

But no calamity can hit as hard as the lack of a signature. This was demonstrated by a work labeled "17th-century French school." This head and shoulders portrait of a nun recalls Philippe de Champaigne's "Les Dames de Port Royal" with its gray and black costume. The smiling, youthful face differs however from Champaigne's austere manner. It is a masterly psychological study, very well painted. Alas, a religious costume is a handicap as commercial conventions stand today. Moreover, an inscription at the top of the painting reads Marguerite de Grignon, but no member of the Grignon family carrying that Christian name is recorded. Anonymous, unidentified and considered "severe," the excellent portrait was knocked down at 5,220 francs — barely more than its first-class period giltwood frame is worth.

Thus not only do we seldom question the oversimplified categorization but in addition we accept its sweeping decrees regarding aesthetic values. Lack of fame is a death sentence for an artist or for unsigned work. This, at any rate, appears to be the message at the auction.

The story repeated itself with interesting variants a century later. Jan Frans van Dael (1704-1849), known for his country scenes with flowers, was born in Antwerp and his work reflects the Flemish love for extreme precision in handling vegetation and the northern penchant for a realistic touch, such as the road resting by the case in the picture sold Monday. But to call Van Dael a Flemish artist without further qualification is misleading. In 1786, Van Dael, then 22, settled in Paris. That year he embarked on decorative painting in the chateaux at Chantilly, Saint-Cloud and Bellevue, presumably harmonizing his style with the French character of the decoration. By 1793 he was awarded a lodging — in the former royal Louvre.

That this admirable man could adjust is demonstrated by his sailing through di-

Wine

Sulfur Dioxide Content of Bottle a Day May Be Danger to Health

By Joe Winroth

PARIS, March 16 (IHT) — In the last 30 years oenology has broken through to a detailed knowledge of wine making. But has it really improved the making of wine or has this new science opened a Pandora's box of practices it no longer controls?

One of the most ancient of these has been studied, measured, dosed and legislated to allow limits that approach legalized poisoning of the public. According to Henri Messerschmitt, editor and publisher of the Encyclopédie Française d'Agriculture Biologique, the norms established by the World Health Organization place the limits of adult daily absorption of sulfur dioxide (sulfur dioxide, or SO₂) at 35 milligrams.

Leaving aside the sulfur dioxide urbanites breathe in with their polluted air, what is one to make of French national limits of 225 milligrams a liter for red wine and 300 for white wine? Other countries' limits are about the same and Common Market rules, which will not be in effect for at least another year, run only about 50 milligrams lower than current French regulations.

At this rate, even a moderate drinker of wine (say half a liter a day) is exposed to up to three or four times the daily maximum dose. If your consumption is a bottle a day, you may be taking in 5 to 6.5 times as much as WHO estimates your system can cope with.

Sulfurous anhydride destroys vitamin B-1 (thiamine), which is necessary to digestion. Too much sul-

fur dioxide is known to cause lesions of the stomach, intestines, liver and even the brain.

In massive doses it is immediately fatal, as hundreds of dead in volcanic eruptions in Java prove. They were not hit by boulders thrown up by the volcano or buried in volcanic ash but asphyxiated by noxious gas, the result of superheated sulfur in contact with oxygen in the air — SO₂.Sulfurous anhydride serves as a bactericidal, stabilizing and clarifying agent in wine. Yet it is perfectly possible to make good wine without a trace of SO₂. It suffices to keep all bottling equipment scrupulously clean so that no bacteria enter the wine in the first place.

The use of sulfur dioxide in wine

goes back a long way — at least to Roman times, as far as written records go. A comforting thought, until you think of certain other Roman customs.

Wealthy families could afford the latest in tableware, made of pure lead. Saturnism, or lead poisoning, is known to have been a contributing cause to the degeneracy of the Roman patrician class and the decline of the empire. Let's not carry the comparison too far, but we can perhaps admit that, for all our science, we may not be

much brighter than the Romans.

Is there any way to avoid wines with amounts of sulfur dioxide in excess of WHO standards? Yes, if you learn to recognize the sharp, almost painful sensation in your upper nose when you sniff in deeply over a glass of wine containing too much volatile SO₂. As you swallow a mouthful it will go down the back of your throat with a burning sensation that you will feel again when it reaches your stomach.

In its combined form, sulfur dioxide leaves a smell called mer-

captan by oenologists and *crotte de paille* by winegrowing peasants. As the peasant formula indicates, it smells exactly like a none-too-clean chicken coop, and it completely masks any other qualities the wine may have.If you would like to buy wines without sulfur dioxide or containing very low amounts of it, try *vins biologiques* (organic wines). At least one shop in Paris specializes in nothing else: Vignes et Vergers, 7 Boulevard Victor, Paris 15. Tel. 532.35.85.

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Enquiries about these sales should be addressed to Michel Strauss

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(Continued on Page 10)

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 17-18, 1979

Page 9

**U.K. Signs
Tax Treaty
With U.S.**May Curb Ventures
By U.S. Cos. in N. Sea

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, March 16 (NYT) — Britain signed a double-taxation agreement with the United States yesterday under which American states keep the right to tax some profits of foreign companies that may not have been earned in the United States.

In return, however, Britain gets the right to tax U.S. oil companies operating in the North Sea and wins for British insurers an exemption from a U.S. tax on premiums paid to foreign insurance companies.

The agreement is the final step in seven years of negotiations to amend the basic tax treaty between the two countries before it goes to Congress for what is regarded as almost certain passage.

The major focus of the argument has been California, which levies taxes on subsidiaries of foreign companies by using a formula based on the parent's worldwide income, not just the money earned in the state. This is so-called "unitary" taxation, which many regard as unfair since a company may wind up with a hefty state income tax bill even though it might even have lost money there.

The new pact, though removing uncertainty that has hung over businessmen since last summer, means that some U.K. expansion or acquisition plans in California might not be carried out. At the same time, the agreement will tend to discourage U.S. oil companies from further ventures in the U.K. sector of the North Sea. It also removes one of the competitive edges that would have been enjoyed by the fledgling New York insurance exchange, which may challenge the market at Lloyd's.

Inland Revenue would make no estimates of the amount of tax money that had been at stake, but last summer some Californians said the state would have lost \$125 million a year if its unitary tax were abolished. Others said the figure was far below this, perhaps only \$60 million for all 11 states that use it in one form or another.

The British were clearly unhappy that they failed to get rid of unitary taxation. But the government insisted that the several other concessions it won had redressed its loss on unitary taxation and produced a fair, balanced agreement.

**Japan Trade
Up in Month**

TOKYO, March 16 (Reuters) — Japan's trade account moved back into surplus last month, more than erasing the deficit of the previous month, but down more than half from the year-earlier month, the Finance Ministry reported today.

The overall balance-of-payments deficit in February fell to \$760 million from a revised \$974 million in January, the ministry said today in a preliminary report. In the year ago month it had registered a \$2.01-billion surplus.

The current account turned to a surplus of \$300 million from a revised deficit of \$1.42 billion in January, and compared with a surplus of \$1.23 billion for February last year. Officials said that the country is expected to achieve the target of holding its current-account surplus to within \$13.3 billion during fiscal year ending March 31.

The ministry said February's visible trade surplus was halved from \$233 billion in the 1978 month, reflecting slow export growth and a sharp rise in imports. But last month's \$1.09-billion surplus more than made up for the previous month's deficit of \$837 million.

The deficit on invisible trade and transfers rose to \$790 million from \$593 million in January.

February exports rose 5 percent to \$7.63 billion from a year before, while imports rose 31 percent to \$6.54 billion, it said.

Seasonally adjusted, the February trade surplus rose to \$1 billion from \$919 million in January, with exports up 4.5 percent from January to \$8.18 billion and imports up 3.8 percent to \$7.18 billion.

Tokyo Stock Margin Cut

TOKYO, March 16 (Reuters) — In a move aimed at stimulating the sluggish stock market, the Tokyo Stock Exchange announced today it will ease margin trading controls over most stocks next Monday.

Investors will then be required to put up at least 50 percent in cash, down from 60 percent currently, for all but six stocks whose margin requirement remains unchanged. The six unaffected stocks are Nippon Soda, Diesel Kiki, Hodogaya Chemical, Nippon Denko, Sankyo Seiki and Seika Sangyo.

France Approves Surprise Move**CGE Takes a Major Stake
In James Goldsmith's GO**

By Jack Abouf

PARIS, March 16 (AP-DJ) — Cie. Generale d'Electricite (CGE), with activities in telecommunications and electronics, announced today it is acquiring a major stake in Generale Occidentale (GO), a holding company of the Anglo-French food and banking group.

The operation, which took the business community by surprise, is understood to have received the blessing of the French government.

The ostensible aim is to strengthen French participation in the country's largest food group headed by James Goldsmith.

GO officials conceded that CGE's entry in the group will "consolidate the base of French shareholders," while CGE sources maintain that the move should be seen as a "financial" operation.

Under the agreement, a CGE unit will acquire a blocking minority in GO through a series of complex transactions. Initially, a new holding company, Alphalec, will be set up in which CGE's 68-percent-owned Cie. Electrofinanciere will have a 60-percent interest. (The remaining 40 percent will be equally shared by Credit Lyonnais, Banque Rothschild, and two insurance companies, France-Vie and Union des Assurances de Paris.)

Alphalec will acquire, at a cost of 100 million francs (about \$23.2 million), 40 percent of Trocadero-Participations, a portfolio company, by subscribing to a capital increase. The remaining 60 percent will be held by Goldsmith interests.

As a result of the operation, Trocadero will own 34.8 percent of the 141.77-million-franc capital of GO. The second biggest shareholder, with 30.9 percent, will be Mr. Goldsmith, Hambros Bank of Britain will have a 2.5-percent stake.

CGE said the investment will constitute a major diversification for Electrofinanciere. Company sources declined to comment on reports that it plans other diversifications outside its traditional field. CGE, whose activities also include data-processing, shipbuilding, engineering and solar energy, has an annual turnover of about 33 billion francs and employs some 170,000 persons.

GO, which controls Cavenham in Britain and Colonial Stores in the United States, has an annual turnover of more than 19 billion francs, about two-thirds of which is from the United States and one-fourth from Britain. It also controls the French-based Banque Occidentale, and the French weekly magazine l'Express. It employs some 75,000 persons.

In the edition appearing tomorrow, l'Express observes: "However unexpected, the operation is logical. It closes the debate on Goldsmith's dual (British-French) nationality and the French character of GO."

**Critics Question Motives
For Sohio Pipeline Pullout**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16 (AP-DJ) — A flurry of questions has arisen over the decision by Standard Oil of Ohio to abandon its plans for a \$1 billion California-Texas pipeline that would have largely eliminated the glut of Alaskan oil on the West Coast.

Intense speculation centers on why Sohio abandoned the project only days before it seemed that the last remaining obstacles to the pipeline would be overcome.

Observers offer reasons ranging from an attempt by the company, controlled by British Petroleum, itself 51-percent owned by the British government, to pressure the United States into permitting sales of Alaskan oil abroad, to problems with the Prudhoe Bay oil field that would limit output.

The Sohio project would have meant building facilities for moving Alaskan crude by tanker to California, and then transporting it, 1,000 miles by pipeline to Texas for processing at Gulf Coast refineries.

The project would have carried about 500,000 barrels daily. West Coast refineries can process only part of the 1.2 million barrels arriving daily from Alaska. The surplus amounts to about 400,000 barrels daily and is being shipped through the Panama Canal.

Sohio, which has no West Coast refineries, owns most of the surplus, and the company has said that it will continue shipping the oil through the canal. Oil companies.

**Shell Cuts Sales
To Unaffiliated
Japan Refinery**

TOKYO, March 16 (AP-DJ) — Shell International Petroleum will cut oil supplies to Idemitsu Kosan, a major Japanese refiner-distributor that is unaffiliated with the Shell group, by 40 percent beginning in June when the present contract expires, a Shell spokesman said today.

The step followed an Exxon announcement this week that it will cut its supplies to all non-affiliated distributors by 50 percent as a prelude to ending such sales.

The Shell spokesman said its decision affects only Idemitsu and that a possible reduction will be considered when contracts with other companies come up for renewal later this year. An Idemitsu official said, however, that the Shell cutback involves all non-affiliates in Japan, including Mitsubishi Oil, Kashima Oil and Daikyo Oil. Idemitsu is reported to have been receiving about 15,000 barrels of crude a day from Shell.

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**U.S. Getting
'Tough' on
Price Rises**Stiffens Key Ruling
On Price Guidelines

WASHINGTON, March 16 (NYT) — The administration, alarmed by accelerated inflation already this year, has stepped up its new, tougher policy against the business community.

The Council on Wage and Price Stability, under orders from President Carter, took action yesterday to discourage companies from raising prices next month through changes in the price guidelines. It was the third time in the past week the administration has pressured business firms to share more cooperation in the anti-inflation fight.

There is mounting pressure on Mr. Carter, both in and out of the government, to "do something more" to halve his flagging anti-inflation program, observers say.

Some presidential economic advisers see danger in further steps to slow economic growth. Despite the fact that "real" gross national product grew at a rapid 4.4-percent annual rate in the fourth quarter, some government economists believe the economy will slow by itself and do not want to "overdo it." Other advisers believe, in the words of one, "we have got to do more" to slow growth in order to cool inflation.

The change in the voluntary price guideline was technical, but deemed important to head off higher prices in April and May.

Previously, companies could take half of their allowable annual price increase during the first six months of the anti-inflation program. The remainder could be imposed during the second six months. Now, the council says, no firm can take more than three-quarters of the annual increase during the first nine months. In effect, the year has been divided into quarters instead of halves.

The council said too many firms were planning price hikes in early April to get as much as they could for the longest period of time. This attitude was "not keeping with the spirit" of the voluntary program. Said council chairman Alfred Kahn.

Meanwhile, recent sharp increases in the prices of lead, zinc, nickel, and other metals appear likely to rumble their way down to consumers. With the recent price jumps, which includes those of aluminum and copper, specialty steel firms and battery makers say that price increases are not far off. In turn, these would pressure the auto makers to boost their prices.

General Motors' Delco-Remy division says recent increases in lead prices will "very definitely" lead to higher prices for batteries.

But the greatest impact will be on specialty steelmakers. The price of nickel, an essential raw material, has risen 10 percent. One steel company confides that "we are going to try to recover these nickel cost increases," presumably through stainless steel price boosts. This producer says it still has room within the guidelines to pass along the nickel price boosts to its own customers.

**U.K. Inflation Up
On Yearly Basis**

LONDON, March 16 (AP-DJ) — Britain's year-to-year rate of retail price inflation accelerated in February for the fourth successive month, approaching double digit figures for the first time in 14 months.

The unadjusted retail price index was up 9.6 percent compared to a year earlier. This compares to 9.3 percent in January, 8.4 percent in December and 8.1 percent in November. It was at the highest level since January 1978's 9.9 percent.

On a month-to-month basis, the retail price index rose 0.8 percent, slower than January's 1.5-percent increase and matching December's figure.

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Paul Barrett

**PEOPLE IN
BUSINESS**

Bankers Trust has named Paul Barrett, general manager of its Zurich subsidiary, Mr. Barrett, formerly in charge of the bank's North Europe group in London, replaces Richard Bentley, who returns to New York as vice president and group head in the Latin America division.

American Express International Banking Corp. has appointed Frederic Dubois to head its newly-created regional investment banking group in London. He was formerly based in Rio de Janeiro.

D.J.A. Craig and A.W. Moseley have been appointed directors of CIBC Ltd. in London, the investment bank jointly owned by Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and Hambros Ltd.

**N.Y. Gets
Backing for
Bank Zone**

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, March 16 (NYT) — Henry Wallach, the Federal Reserve Board governor who specializes in international monetary affairs, endorsed in principle yesterday the controversial proposal to establish a "free trade zone" for international banking activity in New York City.

"Since government regulation initially helped drive capital to the Eurodollar market, I see no reason why regulation should not be able to reverse the process and lure some of it back to the United States," he said in an interview.

The Fed is expected to act in the near future on the proposal to establish the free trade zone. The proposal, sponsored by the New York Clearing House Association, would enable banks based in New York City to conduct international operations unencumbered by state and city taxes or by Fed requirements and interest rate ceilings. Sponsors say that the proposal, if approved, will lure billions of dollars worth of bank activity back to the city from overseas and create 5,000 to 6,000 local jobs.

However, there is some concern within the Fed and Congress that the free banking zone might have serious costs. Some fear that it would drastically increase unregulated banking activity at a time when they believe regulation should be tightened. It is also argued that the zone might impair the Fed's control over the money supply, lead U.S. corporations to shift deposits from domestic branches into the "international" New York branches of banks, and create other distortions in the banking system.

Mr. Wallach, who had not spoken publicly on the issue before, said he believed that the presumed benefits and costs had been exaggerated. For example, he was skeptical about statements that the zone would create thousands of new jobs. "There is really much less to this proposal than meets the eye," he said.

**Agency Cuts
Wheat Trade
On CBOT
Speculators Accused
Of Disrupting Market**

WASHINGTON, March 16 (WPT) — The Commodity Futures Trading Commission late yesterday ordered a halt to trading in the March wheat futures contract on the Chicago Board of Trade because of "threatened manipulation to corner the market."

The CFTC used its emergency powers, because it said a few speculators held futures contracts calling for delivery of more wheat than is currently available, and because a significant shortage of transportation and warehouse space exists in the Chicago area.

These factors are creating a major market disturbance and preventing the market from accurately reflecting the forces of supply and demand, the commission said.

The Chicago Board of Trade could require liquidation of the long positions or require that a percentage of them be sold off each day, the CFTC said.

[The CBOT first halted trading in all wheat contracts today, but Reuters reported that trading was permitted to resume at all positions except for March at 12:15 local time.]

The commission said a small number of speculative traders has established and is maintaining a position in the March wheat contract. Although only four trading days remain before expiration of trading in the contract, the group of traders is continuing its action while others are reducing their long positions.

It added that the combined interest of the long speculators is more than 80 percent of the total interest in the wheat contract. The commission would not give exact figures on how much wheat was involved, but said the combined positions substantially exceed the total quantity of wheat currently available to fulfill delivery on the contract.

And, the CFTC said, the wheat that can be delivered is not all acceptable because of variety, grade or commitments to commercial users.

**Turks Increase
Prices by Up to
95% on Basics**

ISTANBUL, March 16 (AP-DJ) — Turkey announced sweeping price increases of 35 to 94 percent for basic consumer goods and construction materials today as a first step in an austerity package aimed at improving the nation's balance-of-payments deficit, cutting its external debt and reducing inflation. This is expected to unblock aid from the International Monetary Fund and Western nations.

The IMF had asked Turkey to stop deficit financing of the state enterprises and curb consumer demand. The Ministry of Industry yesterday lifted all government price controls on certain products, mostly produced by the private sector. Analysts said that pricing freedom would serve the double purpose of alleviating shortages, by discouraging stockpiling in anticipation of government approval for future price hikes, and reducing demand. Prices announced today include 94 percent for regular gasoline, 66 percent for state-produced sugar and 35 percent for iron and cement. Most of the goods involved are produced by state-owned enterprises.

**Company
Report**Revenue, Profits in Millions
France Elf-Aquitaine
Year 1978 1979
Profits 906.00 1,240.
(Figures in French francs)**CARIBICO GROWS and GROWS**

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	1978*	1977	1976
Net-Asset-Value	185.95 + 19%	10,011.993 + 20%	7,827.011
Stockholders' Equity	12,585.856 + 26%	156.21 + 20%	133.26
Net Earnings	1,830.653 + 28%	1,121.020 + 75%	812.168
Net Earnings per share	28.46 + 28%	22.19 + 15%	15.21
Income from Operations	3,318.320 + 22%	2,711.080 + 23%	1,889.777
Real Profits on Investments	2,322.545 + 7%	2,169.083 + 10%	1,977.682
Unreal Profits on Investments	2,190.321 + 127%	963.652 + 218%	303.099
Dividends (tax-free)	10% + 25%	8% + 11%	5.65%

* All figures are ex. D.F. dividend as per Sept. 30, 1978, approved by our Auditors Paardkooper & Hoffmann, The Hague (Netherlands).

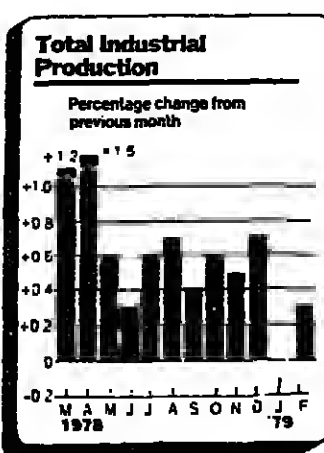
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where also Annual Reports and further information can be obtained.

**Output Up
.3% in U.S.**

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI) — The nation's industrial output rose a modest 0.3 percent last month, a slight improvement from January's flat performance, the Federal Reserve Board said today.

For the second straight month, output was adversely affected by poor weather and by slower automobile production. Last month, the Fed reported January output rose 0.1 percent, but that was revised in the latest report to show no change from December.

Taken together, the performance during the first two months gave firm indication that the economy will be slowing from its torrid pace of last year's fourth quarter, when output rose 0.8 percent in December and 0.6 percent in both October and November. However, the latest figures still offered no hint that the nation is headed for a recession, as has been widely predicted by many private economists.

The administration has predicted economic growth of about 2 1/2 percent for 1979 compared with 4 percent last year.

The Fed said increases in production last month were "wide-spread" but "generally moderate." The largest increases were in equipment and nondurable goods materials. "Sharp declines" were again recorded in automotive products and coal, and, to a lesser extent, in refined petroleum.

The February index of the output of the nation's factories, utilities and mines stood at 151.2 percent of the 1967 average, up 8.6 percent from a year earlier.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 16[illegible]

12% SGLF	1.3	6.2	7	12%	12%	12%	30%	14%	Tandycr	20	2.7	52	28%	27	12%	12%	12%	33%	19%	WolBus	.84	3.3	8	13	25%	25	25
34% SILSPF	2.50	6.6	5	32	37%	37%	13%	7%	Tappan	20	2.7	52	46	10%	10%	10%	10%	29%	17%	WolMu	1.60	6.2	4	16	22%	22%	22
10 SPaul	1.0	9.2	57	16%	16%	16%	15%	8%	Thncalc	20	4.4	9	148	13%	13	13%	13%	29%	17%	WolMu	1.60	6.2	5	116	22%	22%	22

[illegible]

64% Schlmb	1.65	1.3	18	1281	u105	101%	14%	+3%	22%	10	TaxUtil	1.64	8.5	0	943	19%	19%	19%	40	31%	WTRF	2.60	8.8	3	230	32%	32	32	32		
66% Schlmb	wl				44	u70%	68	70	+2%	24%	16%	Terspl	1.20	5.0	18	123	24%	23%	24	+	14	11%	8%	WstCt	.80	7.3	9	1	11	11	11
18	SCOA	s	.80	1.3	18	168	u24%	23%	24%	+1%	8%	15%	Tnsxpl	0.3	7.0	14	43	42	43	+3%	14%	7%	WnAIRL	.40	4.7	3	222	0%	8%	8%	

[illegible]

23% SeligL1	2.2	9	121	29%	20	29%	1 2/3	12/28	7 1/2	100%	7 1/2	7 1/2	19%	11 1/2	Wicks	.92	6.6	4	118	14%	13%	14
7% SelCoIn1	.28	2.8	6	17	12 1/2	12 1/2	1 1/4	14 1/2	8 1/4	Totrol	.40b	3.9	7	2	18 1/4	10%	18 1/4	36				
7% SelCoIn2	.28	2.8	6	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/4	77%	17 1/2	ToroCo	.72	2.7	9	71	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	1 1/2				
7% SelCoIn3	.28	2.8	6	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/4	17 1/2	ToroCo	.72	2.7	9	71	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	1 1/2					
7% SelCoIn4	.28	2.8	6	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/4	17 1/2	ToroCo	.72	2.7	9	71	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	1 1/2					
7% SelCoIn5	.28	2.8	6	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/4	17 1/2	ToroCo	.72	2.7	9	71	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	1 1/2					
7% SelCoIn6	.28	2.8	6	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/4	17 1/2	ToroCo	.72	2.7	9	71	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	1 1/2					
7% SelCoIn7	.28	2.8	6	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/4	17 1/2	ToroCo	.72	2.7	9	71	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	1 1/2					
7% SelCoIn8	.28	2.8	6	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/4	17 1/2	ToroCo	.72	2.7	9	71	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	1 1/2					
7% SelCoIn9	.28	2.8	6	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/4	17 1/2	ToroCo	.72	2.7	9	71	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	1 1/2					
7% SelCoIn10	.28	2.8	6	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/4	17 1/2	ToroCo	.72	2.7	9	71	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	1 1/2					
7% SelCoIn11	.28	2.8	6	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/4	17 1/2	ToroCo	.72	2.7	9	71	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	1 1/2					
7% SelCoIn12	.28	2.8	6	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/4	17 1/2	ToroCo	.72	2.7	9	71	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	1 1/2					
7% SelCoIn13	.28	2.8	6	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/4	17 1/2	ToroCo	.72	2.7	9	71	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	1 1/2					
7% SelCoIn14	.28	2.8	6	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/4	17 1/2	ToroCo	.72	2.7	9	71	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	1 1/2					
7% SelCoIn15	.28	2.8	6	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/4	17 1/2	ToroCo	.72	2.7	9	71	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	1 1/2					
7% SelCoIn16	.28	2.8	6	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/4	17 1/2	ToroCo	.72	2.7	9	71	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	1 1/2					
7% SelCoIn17	.28	2.8	6	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/4	17 1/2	ToroCo	.72	2.7	9	71	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	1 1/2					
7% SelCoIn18	.28	2.8	6	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/4	17 1/2	ToroCo	.72	2.7	9	71	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	1 1/2					
7% SelCoIn19	.28	2.8	6	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/4	17 1/2	ToroCo	.72	2.7	9	71	25 1/2	26	26 1/2	1 1/2					
7% SelCoIn20	.28	2.8	6	15	8 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/4	17 1/2	ToroCo	.72	2.7	9	71	25 1/2	26	26						

[illegible]

14½ SmithA 1.40	7.7	3	24	18½	18½	18½	11¾	64	Trice	.16	1.7	9	467	9¾	87½	9½ + ½	19¾	18½	Wykaln	.80	5.9	6	11	13¾	13¾	13¾
32% SmithInt .92	1	9	261	49½	47½	48½ + 1½	25	15½	Trintvln	1	5.3	16	15	19	18½	19	11½	6¼	Wykaln	.50	5.2	6	50	9¾	9¾	9¾
52% Emikln 2.40	2.6	7	468	91½	90½	91½ + ¾	17½	14½	TucanG	1.42	0.7	8	154	15½	15½	15½	7½	2¾	Wyly		21	392	5½	5	5	5

	X	Y	Z				
x	2.40	41.10	56.0	58	56%	57%+1	
x	5.52	3.2	3	320	16%	16%+%	
x	30	1.5	5	89	19%	19%	
x	p	1	6.2	7	236	16%	16%+%
x	0.0	6.1	5	5	13%	13%	13%+%
x	306	2.0	19	161	15%	15%	15%+%
x	p	1	5	44	12%	12%	12%+%
x	0.1	4.7	12	354	14%	14%	14%+%
x	0.0	1.0	5	3	15	15	15-1%

18½ SoUnCo	1.76	7.5	8	31	23½	23½	23½	38½	32¾	UnEl	pt 3.50	11.	2.57	32¾	33¼	33¼	months not designated as regular corp identified in the
23½ SouthInd	.726	2.7	9	120	26¼	25½	26¼ + ¼	44¼	37	UnEl	pt 4	9.8	2.0360	40¾	38¼	40¾ + 3¼	footnotes.
30¼ SoRtRoy	1	1.8	16	183	58	56½	56½	49½	39¾	UnEl	pt 50	11.	2.30	42¼	42¼	42¼ - ¾	

or extras, b—Annual rate plus stock dividend, c—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months, d—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up, e—Dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken, f—Declared or paid this year, g—Declared with dividends in arrears, h—New issue, i—Declared in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend, j—In preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on distribution date, k—Preferred stock, l—Preferred stock or ex-rights, m—Ex-dividend and sales in full, n—When distributed, w—When issued, w-w—Without warrants, xdx—Ex-distribution, y—Ownership or responsibility of being reorganized under act, or securities owned by each company.

36% SOOH P1375	6.3	±10	59½	59½	59½	+ 30	37½	29	USFlid	240	7.0	4 106	34%	34%	34½ + ½
6¼ S1PotCo 50b	6.2	4 76	84½	8	0½	+ ½	33½	21½	USGyps	2	7.0	5 347	29½	28¾	28¾ - ½
12% Stander 45	4.0	7 23	16¾	16½	16½	+ ½	30¾	22½	USGFlm	2	7.0	1 254	25½	25½	25½ - ½

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks of current week, but not the latest trading day.

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Interest Rates

S. National Sec.	Crowd	17½ 16½	InBkWh	9½ 10½	PinkIn	20 20								
Dealers Assn.	CroTye	17½ 17½	TwoSoU	25 25½	PlanHiB	10½ 19½	1M	11½ - 11½	47/16 - 43/16	17/16 - 3/16	12½ - 17½	7½ - 8½		
Counter Bank	CultFed	1 1½	JamWPr	8½ 9½	PlanLine	1½ 3½	TM	10½ - 10½	4½ - 4½	1½ 1½	12½ - 13½	8 - 8½		

76	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	0 176 - 8 576
76	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	0 176 - 8 1574
11/16	12 1/2 - 12 3/4	9 1/2 - 6 3/4

Traded in Europe

ated Prices

95	%	BroadHaw 4-57	71 1/2	23 1/2
98	99	Cornwall 4-58	71 1/2	23 1/2
98	91	Chevron 5-58	148	138 1/2
97 1/2	97 1/2	Chrysler 4-58	59	61
96 3/4	98 1/4	Chrysler 5-58	62	64
91 1/2	92 3/4	Coke B11, 6-52	64	66
98 1/4	99 1/4	Cr Suisse 4-51	119	121

14	2 1/2	ElNuc1	6	6 1/2	Maspri-el	1 1/2	3	SCarWtr	14 1/2	15 1/4	BCH yd. 7 1/2-85	90	91	NorskHyd 8 1/2-93	92 1/2	92 1/2	Dortland 4 1/2-87	81
19 1/4	30 1/2	ElModul	5	6	MalorR1	1	1 1/4	SwGaCo	18 1/2	11 1/4	Bell Can 7 1/4-87	88 1/2	89 1/2	NorskHyd 8 1/2-93	90 1/2	91 1/2	EastKodak 4 1/2-86	84
21 1/4	22 1/2	EnrDev	16 1/2	17 1/2	Malikr1	29 1/2	30 1/2	SwE15v	15 1/4	16 1/4	BCEC 8 1/2-93	94 1/2	95 1/2	Norway 8 1/2-81	97	98	Ford 6-86	90 1/2

98/2	99/2	Ford 5-64	79	81
98/2	92/4	Gen Elan 4-47	78	80
98/2	92/4	Gen Elan 4-47	80	82
89/2	90/2	Gillette 43-82	85/2	87
84/2	95/6	Gillette 43-87	72	74
97	98	GuWestin 5-86	82	84
91/4	92/4	Honeywell 6-86	85/2	87
91/4	92/4	ICI 5-87	85/2	87
90/2	91/4	ICI 5-87	92/2	94
94/4	95/6	ISE 44-89	87/2	89
94/4	95/6	ITT 4-82-97	75	77
94/4	95/6	Jusco 4-92	114	116
98	99	Komatsu 74-96	14	16
98	99	Marcop 3-87	90	92
91/8	92/4	Nabisco 513-88	94/4	96
84	95	Omnisil 11 41-87	18	16
89/4	89/4	Pennwall JC 41-87	72/4	74/4
90	91	PCA 5-88	80	82
95/2	96/2	Reich 43-83	135	137
91/2	92/4	Revlon 43-87	122	124

air	2 1/2	2 1/2	Gilini	14 1/2	14	NicoinB	22 1/2	23	VelyGas	10 1/2	10 1/2	EuroHmo	0 1/2	0 1/2	Uleh	8-87	96 1/2	97 1/2	Saylbb	4 1/2	87	83		
p	7	0	Gvrodyn	4 1/2	5 1/2	NoCoR	11 1/2	11 1/2	VenDus	17 1/2	18 1/2	Fiat	8-82	93	94	Vwagun	7 1/2	87	89 1/2	90 1/2	Texoco	4 1/2	88	
s	15 1/2	16	Harv	12 1/2	13	NoEOI	un	77 1/2	78	Vancan	4 1/2	5 1/2	First Chic	7-80	96 1/2	97 1/2	Wagun	2 1/2	87	89 1/2	90 1/2	Texoco	4 1/2	88

90	91	Texas 7 1/2-9 1/2	91	
		Trico 8 1/2-9 1/2	100	100
Bonds		Unicomb 4 1/2-5 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2
75 1/2	77 1/2	Warrn Lamb 4 1/2-5 1/2	34 1/2	38 1/2
110	112	Warrn Lamb 4 1/2-5 1/2	71	73
100	102	Xerox 5-8 1/2	74 1/2	76 1/2
05	07			
112 1/2	114 1/2			
183 1/2	184 1/2			
99 1/2	99 1/2			
87	89			

Bondtrade - Index		
Boats Dec. 31, 1966 - 1967		
		AMC
Fridav		95.15
Previous		95.17

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[illegible]

Closing Prices March 15, 1979

5214 21 21 - 17 2000 mg/lis

[illegible]

Stock Indexes

Yield	Prev	High	Low	3870 Ford Ind	A 545	43%	64%	41-1%
(steradom)1	85.60	80.00	85.60	1300 Fed Inc	A 545	43%	64%	41-1%
94945 (2)	116.4	116.71	116.79	2500 Francine	A 518	101%	101%	101%
94945 (3)	116.4	116.71	116.79	300 Fraser	A 5154	151%	151%	151%
94945 (4)	116.4	116.71	116.79	1175 G M Res	475	40%	27%	14%
94945 (5)	116.4	116.71	116.79	2000 G M Res	475	40%	27%	14%
94945 (6)	116.4	116.71	116.79	4300 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (7)	116.4	116.71	116.79	1070 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (8)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (9)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (10)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (11)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (12)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (13)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (14)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (15)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (16)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (17)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (18)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (19)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (20)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (21)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (22)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (23)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (24)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (25)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (26)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (27)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (28)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (29)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (30)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (31)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (32)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (33)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (34)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (35)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (36)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (37)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (38)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (39)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (40)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (41)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (42)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (43)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (44)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (45)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (46)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (47)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (48)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (49)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (50)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (51)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (52)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (53)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (54)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (55)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (56)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (57)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (58)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (59)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (60)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (61)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (62)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (63)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (64)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (65)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (66)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (67)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (68)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (69)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (70)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (71)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (72)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (73)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (74)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (75)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (76)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (77)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (78)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (79)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (80)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (81)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (82)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (83)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (84)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (85)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (86)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (87)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (88)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (89)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (90)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (91)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (92)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (93)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (94)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (95)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (96)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (97)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (98)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (99)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%
94945 (100)	116.4	116.71	116.79	175 G Distrib	50	28%	28%	28%

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Closing Prices March 15, 1979

quoting cents unless marked \$

36	Black	\$237½	23½	237½	—
36	Black Mont	\$237½	23½	237½	—
35	Kubosic Res	8 8½	8½	8½	—
37	Can Cmt	\$12¼	12¼	12¼	—
36	Can Ind	\$21½	21½	21½	—
36	Can Bath	\$13¾	13¾	13¾	—
36	Dam TxA	514	13¾	13¾	—
36	FCA Int	280	275	280	—
31	Imasco	538	38	38	—
36	Royal Bk	\$40¼	40¼	40¼	—
36	Steinbrg A	\$257½	25½	257½	—
36	Utd Asbest	305	295	295	—
Total sales 827,672 shares					

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published

			JOB	SOME OF THE	CANDIDATES SHOULD	ADVT.
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JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
SUPERVISORY TRAINING COORDINATOR	Excellent	Morrison Knudsen Saudi Arabia Construction	Saudi Arabia	Exp. supervisory training specialist; self-directed individual; single status.	AKSAC, Dept. WFE-665DP, Box 109, Columbia, Maryland 21045, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 6-3-79
VICE PRESIDENT FINANCE	To \$98,000	Fortune 500 Int'l NYSC Co.	East Coast (not NYC)	MBA w/ CPA & currently he is Vice President Finance on Controller level of multinational parent Co.	S.K. Fox, President, Tel. 215/5616300, Fox-Morris, 1500 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102, U.S.A.	Wall Street Journal 6-3-79
MANAGER		Cazeneuve & Co., (Int'l securities).	Geneva	Several yrs. exp. securities incl. a pref. he presently engaged in similar position.	The General Manager, Cazeneuve & Co., 12 Toldecoose Yard, London EC2R 7AN.	L.N.T. 8-3-79
SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER	Outstanding	Browning Int'l Co., (LNG Construction & Operations).	U.S.A., later overseas	28 yrs. exp. in petro-chemical refinery plant const. activities; U.S. degree; overseas exp.	Box D 1280, Herald Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France	L.N.T. 8-3-79
OPERATIONS MANAGER	Outstanding	Browning Int'l Co.: (LNG Construction & Operations).	Overseas	U.S. degree; 15 yrs. industry exp. in refinery &/or chemical plant supervision.	Box D 1280, Herald Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.	L.N.T. 8-3-79
DISTRICT SALES MANAGER	Excellent, possibly too true	Construction equipment.	Saudi Arabia	Handl. or big distrib. equip.; Eng. + Fr./Arabic; engineering background.	Ref. MTT 128, Mobilization, (Theodore Berger & Co., Case Pasteur 3367, CH-1002 Lausanne.	L.N.T. 8-3-79
SALES MANAGER JAPAN	According to position	Int'l oriented Co. (elements for elect./electro. supplies).	Japan	30-40; mgmt. abilities; exp. sales oriented; personality (knowl. field of application); Eng.	Ref. IMF 943, PA Management, Osterstr. 14, 2 Baumg. 1, Tel. (040) 327117.	Frankfurter All. Zeit 10-3-79
HOTEL GENERAL MANAGER	Over S.Fr.100,000	Well known int'l hotel group.	Switz.	Prof. Swiss nat.; Eng. Fr.; good track record hotel mgmt.; 30-45.	Graham Lindsay, Conn/Ferry Int'l, 2/4 King St., St. James's, London SW1P 6BU.	L.N.T. 10-3-79
REGIONAL FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	Excellent	Multinational Business Services Co.	Paris 30-50% travel	Int'l minded individual; min. 4 yrs. fine acctg. exp. (supervision or mgmt. post); Eng., Fr. + Ger.	Box B 1302, Herald Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.	L.N.T. 10-3-79
GENERAL MANAGER		German subsidiary of well established U.S. Ind. Product Co.	Wiesbaden	Strong, multi-oriented mgr.; tech. exp. mgmt. Ger. exp. familiarity with U.S. reporting.	Box D 1381, Herald Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.	L.N.T. 10-3-79
DIVISION MANAGER	Up to £38,000	General Contracting Company.	Saudi Arabia	Restaurant exp., pref. with DL or its dealers/distributors.	B. H. Macdonald, Macdonald & Co. Ltd., 142 Aldwych, London EC3.	L.N.T. 10-3-79
PLANNING EXECUTIVE	c. \$60,000	Large Middle Eastern government agency.	Middle East	Prof. with recognized acctg./bus. qual. & exp. of sophisticated fin. mgmt.; Arabic & Eng.	Ref. 557/1, E. J. Atkins, CMA, Shedd House, Noble Street, London EC2V7DD.	The Economist 10-3-79
SENIOR AUDITOR	Negotiable	Multinational industrial org.	Belgium	Prof. &/or commercial exp.; Eng. + Fr. or Ger.; extensive travel throughout Europe.	Ref. 936, Universal Media, 122 Chaussee de la Woluwe, 1050 Brussels.	Le Soir 10-3-79
TECHNICAL DIRECTOR	to £35,000 tax free	Manufacturer & marketer of cement	Middle East	Chem. civil engineer; extensive exp. of design & const. of process plant; 30-40.	Ref. 18308, J. D. Ashcroft, A.S.M. & Sons, 21a Victoria Trade Buildings, Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1 HL.	Daily Telegraph 12-3-79
EUROPEAN MGMT. IN COMPUTERS	Highly attractive	NCL	Paris	Mktg. sales; Technical Support; Customer Engin.; Business Plan. & Performance Review.	Ref. 1277, D.E. Walker, ICL, 92-93 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15 2TB.	Daily Telegraph 12-3-79
CHIEF SERVICE CHATS	Elevé	Importante société française (Matériels électroniques).	France	Exp. min. d'acheteur de 10 ans; parfaite connaissance marché Amérique, fréquents voyages.	N° 1938, Contesco Publicité, 20 Avenue de l'Élysée, 75040 Paris Cedex 01.	L.N.T. 12-3-79

